Royal West End
the brand that made reputation.
Leaders of 20 years.
Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use.
Royal West End gives such service.
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BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 129 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
5th July	Khyber	8,945
12th ,,	Cuba*	6,152
19th ,,	China	9,419

*Does not carry Passengers.

There are 2[illegible] available for gentlemen by the "CHINA" sailing on the 19th July. Passengers occupying this accommodation will be treated on second saloon basis and the fare to London is Rs. 450. Concessions for return tickets returning either first or second will be given on application. There are no second saloon passages available by the "CHINA" as all second saloon cabins have been dismantled.

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Passage fares liable to alteration without notice.

BOMBAY TO LONDON:

"A"	"B"	First Saloon, "C"	Second Saloon, "A"	"B"	Servants' Deck
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single					
918	758	636	576	518	320
Return					
1,324	1,134	1,044	864	774	570

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES:

"A"	"B"	"C"	"A"	"B"	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single					
765	720	660	552	492	320
Return					
1,122	1,080	990	828	738	945

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
9th July	Nagoya	6854

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	—
3rd July	Dwarka	Karachi 1 p.m.
7th ,,	Chakla	Karachi & Gulf Ports
9th ,,	Gregory Apcar	E. & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Kitanoan Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	25th June	6th July
Kirin Maru	J. Fukaura	4763	29th June	3rd July
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	1st July	10th July
Kosaka Maru	H. Nagashima	3,97	7th July	14th July
Shinryu Maru	G. Konaka	3,75	23rd July	2nd Aug

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Harima Maru	S. Imai	June 7th	8th July	Japan.
Bushu Maru	K. Uchigosi	July 22nd	15th July	Marseilles.
Genoa Maru	M. Okamoto	June 15th	4th ,,	Japan.
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi	July 23rd	25th ,,	Japan
Mitsuki Maru	S. Iwazawa	July	2nd August	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).
For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sjam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... Yen. 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ... Yen. 25,000,000
Head Office: Yokohama.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Moji, Nanking, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Taiwan (Formosa), Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of yearly interest is not less than Re. 1.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
T. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Horaby Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
Subscribed Capital ... £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital ... £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £750,000
Reserve Fund ... £750,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
[illegible]
HEAD OFFICE:
Hongkong.
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Kobe, Yokohama, Zanzibar.
Agents and Correspondents in all parts of the World.
Drafts payable on demand and Telegraphic Transfers issued. Bills purchased and sent for collection. Rupee Drafts payable at the principal Cities and Towns in India and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,0000 at 2/- } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 46, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches: Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 7,56,09,225/8/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 75,54,757/8/-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Read, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
E. C. Ellington, Esq.
Manockjee Meherjee, Esq.
Major Gokul Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Dillmoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 2,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, if the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Re. ½. Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. P. DARNELL,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK [illegible] LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 15,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
These visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class
Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 611

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed ...	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up ...	1,00,000
Invested Funds over ...	35,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India you secure for yourself a policy which will enable you to [illegible] difficulties owing to the loss of [illegible] old age or provide for your family in the event of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum [illegible] the Sahibs in the First and Second [illegible] Loans.
RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary
BHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
71, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following places:—
[illegible]NAGAR.—Ganpat Tukaram.
[illegible] CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
[illegible] ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
[illegible]ABAD.—Shah Surajmal Chuni.
[illegible]ABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
[illegible]OLI.—Dr. K. D. Varhatpande.
[illegible]NAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
[illegible] K. Vaidya.
[illegible] G. Kothari
[illegible] Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPUR.—Purushram Shridhan Apte.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDIQUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Taj Mahal Hotel
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Book Stalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijuddin Gulam Hooseln.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.,
DHARWAR.—Karnatak Agency.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—Jethmal Thacker singh.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HYDERABAD (DN.).—G. B. Kulkarni.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto and Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JODHPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Abdulla Mahomed.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—The Standard Book Stall.
KARACHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEERUT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatta.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAREL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—B. K. Mithesagarkar.
POONA.—Shaikh Abdulla Mahomed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
QUETTA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
SIBI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WARDHA.—M. B. Deshpande.

PLEASE CALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST
We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

INVESTORS
BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.
We supply you funds on your paying proper margin.
We also offer you many other advantages.
PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1235.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage and Parcels at Victoria Terminus G. I. P. Railway.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd July at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of jewellery bale of C. P. goods, brass moulds, leather, cameras, photographic plates and accessories, woollen thread, 3 packages pillows, tennis balls and net, English medicines, pugrees, ink, crocodile head mounted waterproof, palna cinema films, phonoplates, Hardy's fishing rod, carriage lamps, 2 bags sago, one case buttons, gold braid, one heater, Eucalyptus oil, santal pills, 4 packages chocolates, 4 cases pith hats, gas cylinders, bangles, brassware, country medicines, country provisions, tinned jams and rose preserve.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 PACKAGES FANCY ENGLISH WHITE DHOTEES.
THIS DAY THURSDAY the 3rd July at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Babu B. Morlidhar at his shop at Dharamraj Gully Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.
On account and at the risk of Marwadi Tarachand Devraj.
10 packages fancy English White Dhotees No. 93 8 to 10 yards.
On account and at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Manji.
10 packages fancy English White Dhotees No. 93 8 to 10 yards.

AUCTION SALE of 11 bales English Grey Shirtings, 11 bales Japanese Shirtings, 5 bales Grey Shirtings of the Century Mills and 14 bales Checks of the Crescent Mills.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the mortgagee, Seth Somchand Lalchand, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor concerned:—
1 bale English Grey Shirtings No. 6026.
1 bale English Grey Shirtings No. 7027.
4 bales English Grey Shirtings No. 4940.
2 bales English Grey Shirtings No. 4950.
3 bales English Grey Shirtings No. 4960.
6 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 696.
3 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 6056.
1 bale Japanese Shirtings No. 5151.
1 bale Japanese Shirtings No. 5090.
4 bales Grey Shirtings of the Century Mills No. 3125.
1 bale Grey Shirtings of the Century Mills No. 3225.
14 bales Checks of the Crescent Mills No. 134.

SALE ON MONDAY, THE 7TH INSTANT, AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE of a Lot of Old Gunny Bags, Packing Cases, Tins of Various Kinds, Galvanized Iron Drums, New Empty Boxes of Carpenter's Tools, Water-proof Bags and Cases of Empty Beer Bottles.
On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of the Store Officer, S. and T. (Embarkation):—
A lot of old Gunny bags, Packing cases, Tins

SALE BY AUCTION

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

of various kinds, Galvanized Iron Drums new empty boxes of Carpenter's Tools, Water-proof bags and cases of empty beer bottles.
Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods taken delivery of within two days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES NEW SOOKHS.
On MONDAY, the 7th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Jagannath Chaganlal Brothers and on account and at the risk of Seth Keshandas Dwarkadas.
4 packages Nensookhs No. 7474.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND GIN STORE SUPERINTENDENTS.
On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor the proprietor of the National Trading Co. at the godowns at 10th Khetwadi Lane and Main Road the following goods consisting of:—
60 dozen Shuttles White.
100 dozen Shuttles other kind.
23.8 dozen Roller Skins.
1 roll Saxony Flannel 66ft.
1 roll Sixing Flannel 66ft.
1 roll Roller Cloth.
1 roll Roller Cloth.
1 roll Clearer.
4 rolls Emery Fillets 14ft.
4 rolls Emery Fillets 1ft.
1 roll Hair Belting 5.5[illegible] ft.
1 roll Hair Belting 4.[illegible] ft.
19 gross Pickers No. 4.
6 gross Temple Rollers.
9 gross Wire Springs 12 x 2½.
20 dozen Reeds.
About 17 gross medium bow springs and rollers.
24 dozen Temple Cut Bars.
10 gross Comber Boards, fine quality.
2 gross Fork Holders.
P shape Buffers about 3[illegible] lbs.
7 gross Country Pickers No. 4A.
33 gross Country Pickers No. 4B.
1 roll Cotton Rope 2[illegible] lbs.
Picking bands Green Chrome 112[illegible] lbs. loose
3 bundles Asbestos Rod Jointing Sheets 70 lbs.
5.[illegible] bundles blue Dubby Harness.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office No. 9, Bell Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
P. S.—The above goods will be sold in one or more lots to suit the purchasers.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1919.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!!
and to write with a bad ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 2.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns on the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Aply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER. "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

T. L. BROTHERS.—Japanese Hair Cutting Saloon No. 2, New Charni Rd., opposite West End Cinema. 2856

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and K. J. DAVAR. 6

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicatin with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767, Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS and COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A qualified ASSISTANT, an L. M. & S. or M. B. B. S. as an assistant to a local practitioner. Please apply to Box No. 7424, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN "civil" for Ahmedabad, must be neat and accurate in work. Apply stating terms to AMBALAL SARABHAI, Maldon House, New Marine Lines, Bombay. 2962

WANTED—A COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT, knowing Correspondence and General Office work. Apply stating qualifications and Salary expected to Box No. 742, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2969

WANTED for an attorney's firm, a SHORTHAND TYPIST. Pay Rs. 65. Apply stating qualifications, etc., to Box No. 733, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2931

WANTED—A competent and experienced MANAGING CLERK. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to Messrs. MEHTA, DALPATRAM & LALJEE, Solicitors, Medows Street. 2944

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST for Ahmedabad, must be neat and fast and have good command of language. Apply personally AGENTS, Calico Mills, Maldon House, 35, New Marine Lines Bombay, between 9 and 11 a.m. on Friday and Saturday. 2963

WANTED—A SECOND ENGINEER holding Board of Trade Certificate and with experience of Motor Engines, for a Motor Schooner. Apply in person to The AGENTS, The Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 2947

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG energetic Parsee youth, just returned from abroad, wishes to join any business firm out of India. Please communicate with Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A TUITION in Previous Mathematics and Physics, by an expert graduate in Mathematics. Apply Box No. 738, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2957

WANTED—TUITIONS, Tutorship, correspondence work by Graduate Headmaster in morning or evening. Apply Box No. 743, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2981

WANTED

WANTED—PURCHASERS of SWADESHI WOOLLEN MUFFLERS, SUNPROOFS, FLANNELS, TUSSORES, to see factory owner, No. 11, Railway Hotel, Churney Road, till 4th July—12 to 4. 2924

WANTED AGENTS in town and mofussil for a first class LIFE ASSURANCE Co. of Bombay. Very liberal commission to influential men Also commission and salary to experienced canvassers who must devote full time. Apply Box No. 719 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2366

WANTED.

WANTED—A CANVASSER WITH KNOWLEDGE OF Mill Machinery. Apply Box No. 741, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2967

CINEMA MACHINE—Wanted to purchase films, projector engine, dynamo, fire extinguisher, tent, (new or second hand). Apply to K. W. JOSEPH, Jos Villa, Trichur. 2974

A sound FINANCIER willing to invest up to Rs. 1 lakh with a running concern. Return guaranteed within 60 days. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." Th

WANTED—OFFICE ROOM, independent or in partnership in Apollo, Forbes, Bank, Hummam or Medows Street or Tamarind lane, ground or 1st floor. Write Box No. 735, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2936

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1916 Model Khakhi Harly Davidson Combination, 7-9 H.P. Magneto in perfect running condition. Price Rs. 1,800. Apply OOSMAN AHMED, 112, Cutlery Bazar, Bombay. 2954

FOR SALE—Brand new American steel shelving 8ft. by 9ft. by 1½ft., divided into three compartments of trays 2ft, 3ft., and 4ft wide each, in eight vertical units. Excellent for office records. Apply to A. J. BAJAN, 289, Hornby Road. 2960

NEW LANCASHIRE 20ft by 6ft by 130 lbs. BOILER arriving in one week, Duncan Stewart Cotton Press, shortly expected, New Vertieal Engines and Marelli Fans in stock. DREWET CHOWNA, 31, Church Street. 2964

WILL YOU KINDLY bear this in mind whenever you may require Stationery for private or office use, that we stock goods of the best quality and always combine economy with quality. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Th

FAMOUS Architects and Draftsmen use the well-known SAGAR'S AND DAWSE'S tracing cloths. The name makes an impression the goods sustain it. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Th

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Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENTS OF EXAMINERS AT THE SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION FOR THE B.A. PASS DEGREE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a MEETING to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments of Examiners at the Supplementary Examination for the B.A. Pass Degree to be held on the last MONDAY in September, 1919, and following days, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than Thursday, the 10th July, 1919.

2. Forms of application and particulars regarding the appointments may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 28th June, 1919. 2929

SHORTHAND CLASSES AT THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

SHORTHAND CLASSES (Pitman's system) are now held at Sydenham College.

HOURS:
5-30 to 6-15 p. m.
6-15 to 7 p.m.
Every day except Saturday, and at other times still to be arranged.

FEE:
For classes held twice a week. Rs. 2-8-0 a month.
For classes held three times a week. Rs. 3-8-0 a month.
These fees are payable in advance per term of three months.

ENTRANCE QUALIFICATION.
Matriculation or School Final, or a standard that may be regarded as equivalent to these.
Admissions are made daily, between 5 and 5-30, when the instructor can interview applicants.
Written applications to be addressed to—
2973 THE PRINCIPAL.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

A WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS leaves Delhi for the Ballard Pier Bombay every Friday, by which limited 1st and 2nd class accommodation is available for homeward bound passengers wishing to proceed direct on board the Mail Steamer. Application for accommodation should be addressed to the Station Superintendent, Delhi, in good time. A Restaurant Car will be attached to the train. Timings are as follows:—

Delhi	Dep.	8-50
Muttra Junction	,,	11-12
Bayana	,,	12-33
Kotah Junction	,,	16-43
Rutlam	,,	21-14
Baroda	,,	1-42
Bombay (Ballard Pier)	Arr.	9-50

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th June, 1919. 2715

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE REQUIRING EXCELLENT SITES FOR BUILDING RESIDENTIAL FLATS OR BUNGALOWS:

FOR SALE.—Very desirable PLOTS in a healthy and fashionable locality, and situated on a hill, commanding good scenery and Sea view. For price and other particulars, apply between 4 and 6 p.m. to Mr. A. L. COLACO, L.C.E., A.M.I., C.E.I., next to West End Watch Co., Hornby Road, Fort. 2862

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LALJI KARSONDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, employed in private service. ..... Deceased.

BHACHIBAI alias GOMTIBAI, widow of the deceased Lalji Karsondas, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khand Bazar, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-first day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,

The 23rd day of June, 1919.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
2968 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SUNDERDAS TRIOUMDAS, of Cutch Mandvi Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, Bachelor. ..... Deceased.

HANSRAJ PREMJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay, constituted attorney of Bai Rustonbai, wife of the petitioner and sister of the deceased abovenamed also residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interests in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this First day of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar

(Sd.) R. B PATEL,

The 1st day of July, 1919.

Messrs. DHARAMSI & CO.,
2970 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credits of SUNDERRAO BAJIRAO KOTHARE, clerk in the Bombay Provincial Bank, Ltd., late of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

SUMATIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased Sunderrao Bajirao Kothare of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 59, Dhobi Talao, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-ninth day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar

P. B. MALABARI,

The 1st day of July, 1919.

SUMATIBAI SUNDERRAO KOTHARE,
2971 Petitioner in Person.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

From the District of Court of South Canara.
Suit No. 9 of 1907.

(1) S. NARSING NAIK, Receiver of the late Haji Haroon Shet's Estate, residing at Mangalore; (2) ABDUL SATAK SHATE, grand son of Haji Haroon Shet, residing at Mangalore ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

HAJI KASSAM SHET, son of Haji Abdul Sakar Shet, residing at Mattancheri, Cochin State ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 11th day of April, 1907, it was ordered inter alia that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 19,303-14-2, including costs of suit and interest upon the judgment up to 8th July, 1917.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 13th day of August, 1918, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mody Bay Imperial Estate, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 244 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the vacant ground in the possession of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Odhavji Tiladhar, on or towards the West by the Mint Road, on or towards the North by the property of Vallabhdas Jeram, on or towards the South by the property of Asur Virji which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 91, 93, 95, Ward No. 1926.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the East side of Cleveland Road, Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,333 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East, North and South by the land belonging to the late Mr. Henry Cleveland and on or towards the West by the Cleveland Road, which said premises are situate in the Registration District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A/3035.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house situate on the Cleveland Road, Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,676 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and South by land belonging to Mr. Henry Cleveland, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Mahomedbhoy Noordeen and on or towards the West by the Cleveland Road, which said premises are situate in the Registration District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A/3035.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the dates and at the hours and places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of suit and interest and costs of previous and this Execution.

The property firstly described will be sold on the premises at Mody Bay Imperial Estate, within the Fort, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of August, 1919, at 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S. T.), and the properties secondly and thirdly described will be sold on the premises situate on the East side of Cleveland Road, Worlee, and on the Cleveland Road, Worlee, respectively, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1919, at 3-30 and 3-45 p.m. (S. T.), respectively.

The folloiwng is a list of the rights, charges and claims, to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

1. One Oomer Haji Ayoob claims one-third share in the said land and premises as executor of the Will of HANIFABAI, widow of Haji Abdul Satar Haji Abdul Shakur.

2. The said OOMER HAJI AYOOB claims another one-third share in the said land and premises in his personal capacity under a deed of sale dated 20th February, 1915.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned 2nd Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1919.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & KAIKHOSHRO,
2nd Plaintiff's Attorneys.
2972

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

SUIT NO. 10425 OF 1919

The INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD., having their registered office at Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay ...Plaintiffs.

v/s

R. MACALISTER .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the provisions of O. V. R. 20 of the Code of Civil Procedure Notice is hereby given that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed on the 12th of June, 1919, the above suit in this Hon'ble Court against the defendant, praying.

(a) For a sum of Rs. 777-7-0 being the balance of hotel bill for meals and apartment supplied to the defendant in Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, and for wines refreshments, etc., supplied from 15th October, 1918, to 29th April, 1919.
(b) For costs of the above suit.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for Friday the 25th July, 1919.

Dated this 30th day of June 1919.

N. P. PAVRI,
2976 Registrar.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HARILAL NATHALAL DESAI has contracted and agreed to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand in, to, upon or against the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, succession, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 320 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Vincent Road now called Eastern Avenue, along 26 feet road in the estate of Bombay Improvement Trust known as Plot No. 443, Dadar-Matunga Estate and in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the East by Plot No. 442, on the West by Plot No. 444, on the North by the open space reserved for garden of the Bombay Improvement Trust and on the South by the said 26 feet road.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1919.

MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2961

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VASSANJI PREMJI DALAL has contracted to sell to our client, Mr. HARJIWAN WALJI, the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any estate, title, interest, claim or demand in respect of the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, trust or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to us at our office at No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes of the Municipality of Bandra, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims, if any, which shall then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2,400 square yards or thereabouts, situate partly at Goondavali and partly in Chakale, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in Registration Sub-District of Bandra, forming part of Survey No. 28 of Chakale and Survey No. 18 of Goondavali, Taluka Salsette, with the bungalow, messuages and buildings thereon, assessed by the Notified Area Committee, Salsette, under No. 125, Kurla Road, Andheri, which said piece of land or ground is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Vendor, on or towards the West by the property of Ruttonji Jiwanji Paymaster, on or towards the North by the Maroli-Andheri Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Mrs. Magdelena Gonsalves.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1919.

SOONDERDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2927

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SULEMAN MAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of newly assessed land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Second Nagpada, Hoozeria Street, without the Fort, within the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 172 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 17238 and New Survey No. 2/3894 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 254 and Street Nos. 190-194 and bounded on or towards the East by Hoozeria Street, on or towards the West by a service passage, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Dawood Haji Derrash and on or towards the South by the Hoozeria Street Mosque.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1919.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2980

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ZAVERBAI, wife of Shaikally Sullemanji has contracted to sell to our clients MAHOMEDALLY ABDULLABHOY and KADERBHAI ESOOFALLY, the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in any part thereto by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, charge, lease, trust, sale, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known, in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 5, Hall Lane, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 1st Parseewada Street, without the Fort in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 220, 1/9 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7445 and assessed by the Assessor or Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1643 Street No. 13 and bounded on the East by the Sweepers passage, on the West by the Khetwadi 1st Lane and on the North by the property of Chabildas Lallubhai, on the South by the property of Merwanji Tadiwalla.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1919.

JAMSHEDJI, RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2982

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SERABIBI, wife of Shamsuddin Amiruddin of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure situate, lying and being at Masjid Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1184 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 166, New No. 7481, Old Survey No. 1918, and New Survey No. 730, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 638 and Street Nos. 110-113 and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say on the North by Ali Gomez Street Masjid Lane, on the South by sweepers passage, on the East by property of Gena Oka on the West by property of Govindrao Hariba.

Dated the 2nd day of July, 1919.

PAYNE & CO.,
2973 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration Limited to the Joint family property and credits standing in the name of the late VYANKATESH SHANKER CHOLKAR, of Murud Village, in District Ratnagiri, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

SITARAM SHANKER CHOLKAR, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 25th day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI,

The 25th day of June. 1919.

Messrs. JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA.
2978 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EXCELSIOR
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
SATURDAY, 5th July at 6-30.
"TARZAN OF THE APES"

SUNDAY, 6th July at 9-45
"The Romance of Tarzan"

MONDAY, and TUESDAY, 7th & 8th at July at 6-30
"TARZAN OF THE APES"

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 9th, 10th and 11th July at 6-30.
"The Romance of Tarzan"

GAIETY CINEMA
A ROYAL ACROBAT
A most sensational photo-play
BUFFALO
Italy's Strongest Man.
[illegible] Special [illegible]
A Screaming Comic.
Charlie Chaplin in Trenches
THURSDAY 3 SHOWS, AT [illegible] 10 P.M.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

Produced by ASTRA and PATHE presents

"MRS. SLACKER"

"Can a wife be more of a man than her husband?" | "Can a man save a girl from drowning and yet be anything but a hero?

featuring

Gladys Hulette & Creighton Hale.

"GIRLS"

"If your husband was a SLACKER would you don Khaki and fight in his place?" | "If you had a husband with a yellow streak, what would you do to make him see his duty towards his country?"

"Would the women of this country if they felt their country needed them do as their sisters in Russia did, don uniforms and take the place of the men?"

"ONE GIRL DID!"

WINSOME BABY MARIE OSBORNE.

In her newest, happiest Pathe Production

WINNING GRANDMA

"Winning Grandma" affords this delightful girl star a real opportunity to display the simple, loving art of which she is an accomplished mistress. How she wins the love and confidence of a cranky old Lady who sees no joy or happiness in love is a theme that could not be better for a Baby Marie picture. There is a strong plot in "Winning Grandma," and lots of laughs. Little Smiling Sammy, the col. lad, obtains possession of a grand square piano and what he does to it—well see the picture and enjoy the best laugh you have had in a dog's age.

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7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Daily. Sat. and Sun. Matinee at 5 p.m.

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TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

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SIRENS OF THE SEA

truly the Picture Beautiful. An epic among Cinema accomplishments with an unending Succession of Magnificent Water-Witch Scenes of dazzling splendour

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A huge ensemble of Beautiful water Spirits, Bewitching Maidens, and Filmy

SIRENS OF THE SEA

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

ALL COMIC PROGRAMME

Come and enjoy the great fun.

"A SUBMARINE PIRATE"

"GUSSLE'S RIVAL JONAH"

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

AMERICA'S JOAN OF ARC.

PEARL WHITE

IN THE

GREAT MILITARY SERIAL

PEARL OF THE ARMY

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NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market

EPISODES 4, 5, & 6

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

THE INIMITABLE ENGLISH COMEDIAN

SYDNEY JAMES

And his Unsurpassable Company of Incomparable Songsters, Dancers, Comedians, Instrumentalists, and general Mirth and Melody Makers.

In HIS GORGEOUS EXTRAVAGANZA

PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE

A COMEDY SALAD WITH A MUSICAL DRESSING

To-day Thursday, To-morrow Friday and Saturday, 3rd, 4th and 5th July.

PIE No. 3

Reduced Price Matinee next Sunday 6th July at 5-30 p.m.

PIE No. 3

SPECIAL NOTE

EACH "PIE" IS A DIFFERENT SHOW.

Plan at Rose and Co. upto 6 p.m, after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool June 27th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" " Imports	17,000
Mid. Americans Spot	20.90
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	...
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) July	24.03
Oct.	24.10
Jan.	23.70
New Orleans 11 a. m. July	24.10
Oct.	23.71

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 27th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
June	Not quoted.
July	20.60
Aug.	20.09
Sept.	19.92
Oct.	19.81
Nov	19 65
Dec.	Not quoted.
Jan.	19.49
Feb.	19.43
Mar.	19.24
April	Not quoted.
May	Not quoted.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m: nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 27th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	20 80
July	20.70
Aug.	20 28
Sept.	20 .0
Oct.	20 00
Nov.	19.80
Dec.	19.80
Jan.	19.70
Feb.	19.59
Mar.	19.48
April	19.36
May	19.30

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, June 27th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
June	27.09

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, June 28th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	10,874,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	364,000
East Indian " "	107,000
American " "	3,469,000
Other " "	130,000
Total Sales	18,000
East Indian Sales	1,200
Total Speculation	
" Export	2,000
East Indian Export	
" " Stock	56,000
" " Forwarded	2,100
" " Actual Export	200
" " Imports	4,000
" " Speculation	
American Afloat	230,000
East Indian Afloat	6,000
Other Afloat	264,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
" Exports to Great Britain to Continent	21,000
" "	2 000
Futures at New York July	33.70
" " Oct	33.70
" " Jan.	33.35
Spot Cotton at New York	34 75
" Orleans	33.60
Future at New Orleans July	33.75
" Oct.	33.25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	23½
Demand Bills	4.59.75
Silver Commercial Bars	108½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	142 000
" Exports to Great Britain	83 000
" " to France Continent	25,000
" " to Japan	13,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,382,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,046,000

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 27th.

Bar Silver Spot 2 months hence	62 1/2
	63 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Decline owing to American selling orders. Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 1/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	2 5 8
" 7 days market loans	3 1 8
Consols 2½%	53½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	55
Indian Stock 5½% Sterling Loans	85½
Government Securities 3 %	56½
Ex. On London at Paris France	29 76

London, June 28th

Bar Silver Spot	62½
" 2 months hence	63 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet—American selling.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	53½
Rupee Paper 3 % Nominal	56
Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loan	85½
Government Securities 3 %	56½
Ex. On London at Paris France	29.79

SHARES

Chartered Bank	£ 7½
Hongkong Bank	£ 105

WAR LOANS.

London, June 27th.

5½ % 1925—1928	£97½
4½ % 1926—1945	£93½
5 % New	£93½

London, June 28th

5½ % 1925—1928	£ 87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£ 93½
5 % New	£93 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 27th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	60
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Quoted	60

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold June-July Buyers	875
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusarat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	930
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Nominal	860
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	900
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-Aug. Paid Buyers	890
Linseed Calcutta June July Sellers	870
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Sept. Paid	570
Toria Rapeseed June-July Sellers	910

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£90
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£87½
Copper Braziers	£120
Yellow Metal	11½
Hard Spelter	30½

JAVA SUGAR.

New Java Nos: 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	Nominal
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers	41

The tone of market is firm with a better demand but no business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July Paid Sellers	1/10

Tone:—Quiet.

London, June 28th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	60
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Quoted	60
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	2,420,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold June-July Buyers	875
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusarat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	930
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Nominal	860
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Buyers	900
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Paid	560
Toria Rapeseed July-Sept. Buyers	870

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£90
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£87½
Copper Braziers	£120
Yellow Metals	11½
Hard Spelter	30½

JAVA SUGAR

New Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	Nominal
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers	41

Tone:—Firm with better demand but no business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July Paid Sellers	1/10

Tone:—Quiet

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 2.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 593 for Fully Good Broach July-August, advanced to Rs. 597 and again declined to Rs. 593. Later on there was a further decline to Rs. 586½, and the price then improved to Rs. 588, and fluctuations followed between Rs. 586½ and Rs. 588½. On a Japanese house coming out as a buyer the rate advanced to Rs. 594, and at 4 p.m. it was Rs. 595. The bazaar closed at Rs. 592. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 592, advanced to Rs. 595, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton there was a moderate demand, but rain hindered business.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs
Fully Good M.G. Broach		July-Aug.	594
" " Bengal		July	433
Fine M.G. Oomras		July	512
Good " Southerns		July-Aug.	542

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 2ND JULY 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	592
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	432
Fine M.G. Oomras	July	512
Good M.G. Southerns	July-August	540

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	460	448	435	420	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	455	443	430	415	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	537	522	504	..	"
Central Provinces	552	537	522	..	"
M.G. Southerns	..	..	555	545	530
Sawginned Dharwar	..	597	590	5-0	"
M.G. Broach	604	597	590	580	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton proceed etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st July 1919.

Cotton	9,000 Bales.
Wheat	4,579 Qrts.
Linseed	11,334 "
Rape etc	4,349 "
Gingellyseed	1,116 "
Poppyseed	2,758 "
Groundnuts	2,315 "
Castorseed	243 "
Rice	12,557 "
Myrabollams	3 "
Cottonseed	29,657 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	562 lbs.
Jowar	320 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 2nd, 6 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms.	%	Rail Delivery
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	74 0 0		--
" " Cawnpore 10-80	73 0 0		--
" Karachi Bengal	74 0 0		--
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	17 8 0		--
" Cawnpore	17 4 0		--
" Yellow Cawnpore	17 0 0		--
Linseed Brown Bold	22 12 0	23 12	0
" Thin	22 0 0	23 8	0
Teaseed White 35-15	111 0 0		--
" Gajar 75-25	105 0 0		--
" Gajar 50-50	100 0 0		--
" Black	95 0 0		--
Poppyseed White	22 0 0	23 0	0
Groundnuts	111 0 0		--
Mowraseed	9 0 0		--
Barley	44 0 0		--
Castorseed	82 0 0		--

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 2nd.

	Rate Rs. as. ps.
Davids No. 10	1 1 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 4
Currambhai No. 12½	1 1 12
Light Houses No. 6½	0 14 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 2nd

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphs	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptances 3m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	236
American Dollars	201
Hongkong	218
Shanghai	311
Japan	126
Singapore	136½

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 2.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-4-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/s, 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France, 241.
Credit 3 Msd/s, 260/8.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 124.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 120/8.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 203.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 311.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 260.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due, 1920-22 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady with large business passing, owing to good monsoon reports from up country.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,412/8, Swan 770, Simplex 565, Shapurji 137/8, Madhowji 2,472/8, Kohinoor 1,612/8, Kastoorchand 1,200, Currimbhoy 440, Finlay 710, Crescent 262/8, Fazulbhoy 865, David 762/8, Colaba 1,820, Century 535, By. Dyeing 1,615, Bundi 58, Cen. Mining 39/8 Katni Ord. 345, Katni Defd. 1,810, Alcock 860, Tata Old Defd. 1,205, Tata New Defd. 580 pr., Tata Ord. 245, Shivrajpur 42/8, By. Burma 1,042/8, Bt. Burma Petrol 27, B. Tramway 810, By. Steam 420, Tata Hydro 1,575, Tata Bank 58/8, Tata Oil 365 pr.

The following are the rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,410, Swan 765, Simplex 575, Madhowji 2,470, Shaporji 135, Kohinoor 1,610, David 762/8, Kastoorchand 1,200, Fazulbhoy 865, Currimbhoy 440, Crescent 265, Katni Ord. Katni Defd. 1,830, Alcock 830, Cen. India Mining 41, Tata Ord. Tata Old Defd. 1,204/8, Tata Hydro 1,575, Tata Oil 360, Tata Bank 59.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, July 2nd.

		Total up-to-date.
Loan	Rs. 225 0	Rs. 225-0
Usan Certificates	" 1,938-12	" 1,29,556-12
Total	2,163-12	1,29,781-12

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The Jute share markot opened steady after the holiday and the prices firmed up all round. Kamarhatty being done up to Rs. 920. A fairly large business was done in the coal, shares prices remaining steady and some stocks shewed an advance in price. There was not much inquiry in miscellaneous section although a fair amount of business was put through without any special feature or interest. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansdoepur 46/8, Bengal Nagpur 83, Bengal Giridih 34, Borcola -/12, p. Bokaro and Rambhur 28/8, Burragarh 5/8, Central Collieries 27/12, Chatabar 15/4, Jainti Central 26/4, Jumoni 16/6, Khoodia 13/4, Kesoonda 32/12 s.l., Kuardi 29/8, Lakurka 52, Patmohna 24/8, Reliance 52, Sarpukuria 14/4, Standard 65/8, Borrea 46/8, Burrakur 51, Ghusick 26/8 x.d., Jainty West 26/8, Kinuri 15 x.d., Minto 35/12, Phularitand 14/12, Sendga 28/4, Samla Kendra 23/8.

Jute:—Anglo India 348, Auckland 445, Bally 243, Century 17, Craig 11 p, Dalhousie 509 s.l., Delta 563, Fort William 438, Howrah 44/8, Kamarhaty 925 s.l., Kanknarrah 900, Lothian 394, Northbrook 65/4, Reliance 46/14, New Central 665, Budge Budge 625, Empire 73 2, Lansdowne 377, Lawrence 600, Orient Jute 84 p.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Brass 11/4, Indian Iron Steel 54/8, Bank of Bengal 1,925, Eastern Bank 90, Cossipore Cotton Ginning 36/4, Indo Burmah Tin Dredging 17/4, Indian Galvanizing 21, Mackenzie and Co. 1/8 p, Premier Oil 20, Sphere Insurance 10, Tata Industrial Bank 54 p, Triton Insurance 69, B. B. Petrol 25, Dunbar 93, Diex Aye Rubber 15/8, G. I. Phosphated Re. 1 disc., Linter Anticeptic 2/4 p, Bengal Pottery 3 p, Peacea Slipway 2/8 p, Rutema Tea 13/8.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 92 and small lots at Rs. 70/2 to Rs. 70/4.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ¼th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle-shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

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Special Liquer Brandy	8-8-0 bot.
Flowery Orange Pekoe Tea	2-8-0 lb.
Watson's No. 10 Whisky	5-4-0 bot.
Supari Tooth Paste	0-14-0

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 1st.
S. S. Koranna—Paynter, Genoa, May 28th.
July 2nd.
S. S. Dwarka—Morgan, Karachi June 30th.
S. S. Chakla—Ferry Busreh via Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

July, 2nd.
S. S. Banca—Phillips, Rangoon.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—
S. S. Sodegaura Maru—Hosakawa, Hongkong and Singapore.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer City of Sparta, for Liverpool.
Steamer Purnea, for Persian Gulg.
Steamer Bombay Maru for Calcutta.
Steamer Aungban for Muhomerah.
Steamer Nagoya for China.

S. S. Koranna:—The steamer Koranna 2,267 tons, Captain W. S. Paynter, arrived in harbour on Tuesday, from Genoa via Alexandria, Port Said and Perim, with ballast, which port she had left on 28th May.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain S. A. Morgan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 30th ultimo.

S.S. Chakla:—The B. I. S Co's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain A. J. Ferry arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sodegaura Maru:—The P. and O. steam Navigation Company's Chartered Steamer Sadegaura Maru, 713 tons Captain S. Hosakawa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hongkong and Singapore, with a general cargo.

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Koranna, Captain W. S. Paynter, arrived here from Genoa via Alexandria, Port Said and Perim. Weather experienced during the voyage, strong monsoon and high moderate sea.

The Port Officer, Bombay has received the following telegram from the Meteorological Department, Simla.

Conditions very suspicious of the Kathiawar Coast storm probably forming. Hoist Distant Cautionary Signal No. 1.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 2nd July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A	Kirin Maru	Kobe	4-7-19	N Y Kaisha
B	Irsmore	Hull	3-7-19	W & A G & Co
D & E				
	Glendhu	Antwerp	N F	T M & Co
F	Ganges Maru	Singapore	4-7-19	O S Kaisha
G	Martenique	Bangkok	N F	G Arbuthnot & Co
H	Utopia	N F	N F	H S Shusbtary
K	Nuuta Castle	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
O	Kifunezan Maru	Kobe	7-7-19	N Y Kaisha
P	Faviganana	Genoa	5-7-19	M Italiana
Q	Lhasa	N F	N F	M M & Co
	Offside			
K	Iran	N F	N F	H Shustary & Co
L & M				
	Nurani	N F	N F	T M & Co
N	Rejas	N F	N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Courtand	Marmagoa	N F	K N & Co
	Kaveri	Marmagoa	N F	B S N Co
	Netravati	N F	N F	K N & Co
	Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
	Ponani	Bhawnagar	N F	B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3	Koranna	New York	N F	W & A G & Co
4	Porto di Alissandretta	Genoa	6 7-19	M Italiana
5	Athar	Port Sudan	10 7-19	T M & Co
6	Sodegaura Maru	Hongkong	3-7-19	A M Jeewanjee & Co
7	Burma Maru	Kobe	5-7-19	O S Kaisha
8	Hida	N F	N F	M M & Co
9	City of Corinth	Karachi	N F	K N & Co
10 & 11	Gregery Apcar	Durban	10-7-19	M M & Co
16	Kasara	N F	N F	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Pentakota	Busreh	7-7-19	M M & Co
2	Jehangir	Yokahama	9-7-19	R I M
4	Bamora	Busra	2-7-19	M M & Co
5	Coconada	Busreh	4-7 19	M M & Co
6	Querimba	Rangoon	6-7-19	M M & Co
7	Othello	Marseilles	4-7-19	J Finlay & Co
8	City of Sparta	Karachi	N F	K N & Co
9	War Isis.	London	15-7-19	D B I M
10	Ismalia	Calcutta	17-7-19	M M & Co
11	Clan Lindsay	Glasgow	4-7 19	J Finlay & Co
12	Hermelin	Hongkong	5-7-19	B I M
13	Purnea	Busra	4-7-14	M M & Co
14	Jeddah	Suez	4 7-19	T M & Co
15	Karadenis	Suez	5-7-19	R I M
16	Pollanden	Calcutta	7 7-19	D R I M
17	Barjora	Busra	10-7-19	M M & Co
18	Umta	Rangoon	20-7-19	M M & Co
	Jetty end Muttra	Busra	8-7-19	M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

	Graf Shosganoff	N F	N F	D R I M

MERRWEATHER DRY DOCK.

	Ula	N F	N F	M M & Co

EXPORT.

S. S. City of Corinth for Liverpool:—1,000 cwts. myrabolams, Gdhavjee Govindjee and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 49 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co.; 77 bales wool, Ewart Latham and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Chimanlal Chandulal and Co.; 50 bales homp, and 700 cwts. myrabollam A. Durst; 600 bales cotton Bombay Company; 51 bales cotton, S. Gordhan and Sons.; 2,002 cwts. myrabolam, Purshotam Mathuradas and Co.; 216 bales hemp Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 100 bales cotton Trikamji Jeevandas; 90 bales wool, Veerchand Oomersey; 150 bales wool, D. Kundanmull; 6,580 dholls coir yarn, Peisa Leslee and Co.; 689 bundles coir yarn Kirkpatrick and Co.; 103 bales cotton waste, P. Dhunjibhoy and Co.

S. S. Khyber for London:—34 cwts. ginger, M. A. Kayum and Co.; 2,000 cwts. Linseed, A. Durst; 88 cwts. cashewnuts, 260 cwts. cardamoms 131 cwts. grum tragakanth, 823 cwts. turmeric, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 493 cwts. cotton seed, Ramjee Purshotam.

S. S. Korana for New York:—40 cks. goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 792 cwts. poppy seed, Rutanjee Jeevandas and Co.; 46 cwts. kajoo kernels, Sulger Bruderer and Co.; 1 bt. woolen carpet Thos Cook and Son.; 650 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.; 75 cases herrings 13 cases herring in sauce 87, cases Asparagus, Jeena and Co.

S. S. Korana for Boston:—23 bales goat, sheep skins, Laduekbhoy Hassam and Sons.

S. S. Korana for Philadelphia:—632 cks. and 91 bales, goat skins, Deccan Trading Co., of Bombay.

S. S. Irismere for Hull:—13,016 cwts. cotton seed Bombay Company.

S S. City of Corinth for Marseilles:—14 cwts. cloves, S. D. Bassons; 20 bales coir yarn 300 cwts. coffee, Peira Leslee and Co.; 400 cwts. coffee Manekjee Nowrojee; 3,006 cwts. Ground nuts Bombay Company.

S. S. Glendhu for Antwerp:—2,000 cwts. linseed Shivnarayan Buldeodas; 845 bales cotton, Bombay Company.

S. S. Portodi Alexandretta for Genoa:—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S. S. City of Corinth for Marseilles intransit to Barcelona:—400 bales cotton Damiji Kalyanji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

S. S. Kifunizan Maru for Kobe:—1,700 bales cotton, Yokohama Kirto Kwoisha; 450 bales cotton Nishunastu and Co.; 3,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Ganges Maru for Kobe:—250 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Jethabhai Dewji and Co.

Kifunezan Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton Yokohama Mitowkwaisha; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.; 350 bales cotton, Nishimatshu and Co.

S. S. Kifunezan Maru for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons. and Co.; 300 bales cotton Goshokabuhiki Kaisha.

S. S. Burma Maru for Monji:—213 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Jethabhai Devji and Co.

S. S. Kifunezan Maru for Yokohama:—600 bales cotton Goshi Kabaskiki Kaisha.

S. S. Sodegaura Maru for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton grey, twist Sassoon J. David and Co.; 200 bales cotton grey twist E. D. Sassooon & Co.

S. S. Sodegaura Maru for Hongkong in transit to Shanghai:—150 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Kifunezan Maru No. 2, from Japan Ports, Agents N. Y. Kaisha:—5 cases cotton hosiery goods, 30 cases cotton goods, 5 cases glass chimney, 11 cases stationery, 2 cases vacuum flask, 3 cases eye glass, 5 cases black lantern, 59 cases mirrors, 644 cases safety matches, 3 cases metal ware, 5 cases pencils, 10 cases peppermint crystals, 13 cases hosiery shirts, 7 cases biscuits, 2 cases sleeve links, 3 cases iron bolts, 4 cases perfume water, 48 cases rubber goods, 13 cases artificial silk, 85 cases enamelled ware, 115 cases toys, 278 cases sulphur matches, 9 cases and 9 packages Japanese provision, 3 cks and 5 cases Japanese miss, 9 cases brass cyelets, 158 cases glass bottles, 44 cases padlocks, 10 cases glass lamp, 2 cases fountain pencils, 5 cases locks, 8 cases fountain pens, 5 cases mantles, 300 kegs. White lead pencil, 21 cases Antimony ware, 6 cases pen holder, 8 cases brass circle, 1,000 cases Bier 175 cases refined camphor, 3 cases cotton under shirts 4 cases perfumeries, 155 bundles Rattan, 3 cases Crochut. 4 cases mirrors boxes 25 packages corucibles, 3 bales beans, 302 bundles and 708 pieces pine Plank, 6 cases silk yarn, 12 cases spun silk, 500 bundlles lumber, 295 pieces or gou pine, 100 cases anuphate of copper, 80 bales, grey shirting, 1,000 bales cotton sheeting, 27 bales cotton shirting, 6 cases evelets, 186 cases silk goods, 500 cks. cement, 5 kegs Japanese wine 5 cases Japanese sov, 9 cases lead pencils, 61 cks. 8 D/S Indigo, 475 cases slates, 12 cases confectionery, 24 cases cotton drill 6 cases tin boxes, 11 cases spectacles 15 cases anty whistles, 4 cases medicine, 25 cases maize, 4725 pieces copper inial, 185 pieces tin slabs, 2,513 pieces planks, 3 cases merchandise, 30 bags nutmegs 8 cases mace, 638 bags betelnuts 700 bags T flour, 506 cases porcelain ware, 1,076 cases glass ware.

S. S. Gregory Apcar from Durban, Agents M. M. and Co.:—2,098 tons coal.

S. S. Querimba from Rangoon Agents M. and Co.:—136,350 bags rice, 3 bags bolts and nuts, 18 kegs and 1 case iron nails 9,245 bags wh. beans, 2,670 bags millet, 5 bundles Tarpaulin, 100 bundles mangos.

AHMEDABAD VICTORIA GARDEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You will be doing a favour to the Ahmedabad public by publishing the following in your esteemed paper.

The city of Ahmedabad is recognized to be second to Bombay in this Presidency in point of education, commerce and industrial enterprise but unfortunately it is not so as regards its sanitation, hygiene and places of recreation, the last of which are sadly neglected.

It is everywhere acknowledged that places of recreation are necessary adjuncts of a large and populous city, the maintenance of which in good and proper condition is the primary duty of the civic fathers under whose care they are placed and yet Ahmedabad is far behind to recognize this fact.

Owing to the paucity of such places the citizens of Ahmedabad have laid out a public garden some years ago to the memory of our late, lamented Queen Victoria and have erected therein a life-size stone statue of Her Majesty at great expense. The organizers had spared no pains to make this place most attractive and well worthy of the name it bore and a garden committee was appointed to look after it at regular intervals. In spite of all this, those who are responsible for its present management have neglected it to a fearful extent so much so that people are allowed to throw stable and other refuse close to it on the western side and the sight of people using the adjoining river-bed for purposes of nature in the morning is shocking to the sense of all decency. The trees are not properly trimmed and the benches which should be arranged at suitable places keeping in view shady as well as open spaces lie here and there in great disorder. But of all these the annoyance and discomfort caused to the garden visitors by thousands of bats flying all over is simply intolerable. These bats are hanging headlong all the day in sweet reverie, quite unmolested, on most of the big surrounding trees of the garden and at the time of sitting down in the morning and leaving the trees for forage in the evening fly in great crowds screaming horribly and discharging excreta over those who come to enjoy the fresh air.

This pest can be readily removed by employing for a few days two very simple remedies in the afternoon, two or three times each day. They have been tried at certain places and have been found to be successful. The one is the beating of empty tins on all the four sides simultaneously while the second and the most effectual is the burning of green leaves and trimmings under the trees infected by bats in such a way that the volume of smoke reaches the branches and spreads all over.

The state of things described above is to say the least most disgraceful, more specially when the garden is laid out to cherish the memory of our late revered Queen and shows total disregard for the public frequenting the garden. Let us hope the publicity of the above deplorable facts will wake up the garden committee and the municipal counsellors responsible for the management from their deep slumber and cause them to do their bounden duty towards her late Majesty and the public of Ahmedabad.—Yours, etc.,

H.

Ahmedabad, June 30.

RETIREMENT OF COL. DESARAJ URS.

APPRECIATION OF SERVICES BY MYSORE GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 2.

A Mysore Government order places on record His Highness the Maharajah's appreciation of the valuable services rendered in the Military Department during a long period of 34 years by Lieut.-Colonel Desaraj Urs, Chief Commandant who was permitted to retire from service from the 1st instant.

After alluding to his services the order says:—"On two occasions he was on active service in the field, viz., from September, 1886 to October 1887 in Burma during the Birmese war and from October 1914 to January 1916 in Egypt during the European war. His name has been mentioned in despatches of General J. G. Maxwell, Commander-in-chief of the Forces in Egypt. In 1906 H. M the King Emperor appointed him as member of The Royal Victorian Order. He was made a C.I.E. in 1911 and in the same year His Highness the Maharaja, bestowed on him the title of Colonel on the Staff with suitable "khillats". In August, 1917, in appreciation of the services rendered by him during the war H. M. the King-Emperor was graciously pleased to grant him the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the British army and in 1918 His Highness the Maharajah was pleased to decorate him with the first Class medal of Ghandhaberunda Order. In permitting him to retire His Highness is conscious that he is losing the services of a soldier who is held in high esteem both in and outside Mysore."

A UNIQUE INCIDENT.

LADY INVESTED WITH SACRED THREAD AT JHANSI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHANSI, July 2.

A unique ceremony was held here on June 30 when Shrimati Priyamnda was invested with the "yagyopavit" (sacred thread), under Arya Samaj rites Hindu ladies of the Bengali, Maharatta Behari, Gujerat and other communities attended the ceremony. Shrimati Kunti Devi of Gurukula Brindaban officiated as Acharya.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT CUDDAPAH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 2.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon and party reached Cuddapah by a special train on Monday morning. His Excellency was the recipient of several addresses from various public bodies and made a joint reply. In course of the reply to the district board, His Excellency announced that the Elementary Education Bill now under consideration provided for the introduction of compulsory education by local bodies with the previous sanction of Government. The Bill did not provide for free primary education, but before compulsion was introduced the question of the levy of fees of their abolition would receive very careful consideration.

Ladies presented a special address to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and after visiting the industrial exhibition their Excellencies left Cuddapah.

BENGALEE REGIMENTS AND CELEBRATION.

THREE SELECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 1.

Jamadar R. P. Saha, Havildar Rohit Kunar Ranthu, and Sepoy N. L. Chakravarty of the Bengalee Regiment have been selected to proceed to London immediately to represent the Bengalee Regiment in the forthcoming peace celebrations.

FOOD CONTROL IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 1.

The foodstuffs Commissioner for India has notified that the freights on rice from Rangoon have been reduced to Rs. 22-8-0 as for Madras and east coast ports, and to Rs. 26 for Tuticorin and Malabar coast ports per ton. Rates from Moulmein and Bassein ports will be Rs. 2 higher than Rangoon rates. Freight for paddy is Re. 1 higher than that for rice. The reduced rates will apply to cargoes by vessels which commenced to load on or after 1st June.

ORRISSA CHATRITABLE RELIEF FUND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANCHI, June 30.

At a public meeting in aid of the Behar and Orissa Charitable Relief Fund, over ten thousand rupees were subscribed. Shops for sale of cheap food-grains have been opened by the Government through the agency Raisaheb Thakurdas and in view of hoarding of the food-grains, the Deputy Commissioner has been authorised to take over the stock in possession of the suspected dealers.

OPIUM SALES IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA July 1.

At the opium sale to-day three hundred chests of Benares opium fetched Rs. 12,66,700, the average price per chest being Rs. 4,222.

BOVRIL and the War

By Appointment

Those who have given up Bovril in order that the fighting men should have it can now obtain their share.

During the War Bovril was so indispensable to the soldiers, wounded, and the people in the United Kingdom that it had to be retained in the British Isles where it is made, or sent to the fighting fronts.

Fresh supplies of Bovril have now reached this country and no one need be any longer deprived of the wonderful body-building powers of this unique food.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 31st December.)
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

TOOLS

Latest and Time Saving-Oil Engines, Taps and Dies, Chucks, Saws, Machinery in general, Railway Stores, Coal and Wood, Coocking Stoves, Sanitary Ware, Hair Belting, Manilla Rope, etc., in large and varied stock.

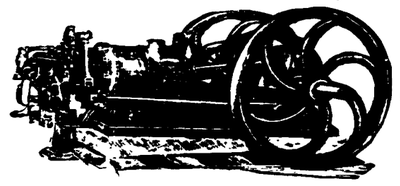
CLUBWALLA & CO., 50, CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.

The Premier
ART JEWELLERS

By Appointment to
H. H. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar

NAROTAMDAS BHAU
SHAIK MEMON ST., BOMBAY 2.

IMPERIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES



Low Consumption:
Really Reliable:
High Efficiency
USE LATEST IMPROVED TYPE.

Also other kinds of machinery such as Grinding Mills, Oil Mills, Pumps of all kinds, Colour grinding machines, Saw Benches, Baling Presses, Cylinder Oils, Beltings, and Mill Gins stores always in stock.

P. G. MASKER & Co.,
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
Apollo Street, Fort.

Influenza & Plague Treatment.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
FEVER DROPS (Influenza and all sorts of Fever)	1 0	small	0 5
PLAGUE SOLUTION (Specific for Plague)	—		0 10
GERMICIDE—(General Preventive for Plague and Fever)	—		0 10
BUBO OINTMENT (Buboes of Plague)	—		0 5
COLOGNE WATER (3 oz. Nett)	—		1 0

Ask for Pamphlet and Catalogue.

THE IONIC PHARMACY
22-24, C. P. STREET, FORT. NEAR HONGKONG BANK

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY, LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.

WANTED Agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 32, Grey Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. Nagoya with outward English mails of June 12th, expected to arrive at 5 a.m.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3.40 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 4.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute, Guessing Competition (Prizes) and Dance, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 5.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements China and Japan, per s.s. Andre Leban via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed the G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m.
Mail with the English mails leaves at noon.

MONDAY, July 7.

Meeting of the Legislative Council, Poona, 12-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 8.

Reception at Government House, Ganeshkhind 9-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	16	30	13	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	15	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi Exvress	8	30	2	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	47	21	
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	29

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday the 4th July 1919 at 10-30 a.m.

SWADESHI SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Swadeshi Sabha a public lecture on "Swadeshi" will be delivered by Mr. Vithaldas Vasanjee Jerajani to-morrow at 9 p.m., (S.T.), in Morarjee Gokuldas Hall.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Self-control and Self-culture. The lecture is open to the public, and seats for ladies will be reserved for ladies.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

It is regretted that in the notice published on the 26th June 1919, fixing close holidays (during which, under the rules, no business may be transacted), it was omitted to state the date from which that notice should come into force. It is now noticed for the information of all members that the notice comes into force on July 1st, 1919.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League, a public lecture will be delivered in Marathi by Dr. Narhar Shivram Paranjpye on "Reforms and our work in England" to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hira Baug Hall, near C. P. Tank, Girgaon. Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya will preside.

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Tuesday, was 153 as compared to 212 on the corresponding day of last year. Cholera registered 3 attacks and 2 deaths, plague 2 attacks and 1 death and small-pox 1 attack and 1 death on Tuesday.

BANK OF BARODA.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., for the half year ended 30th June, 1919, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 76,792-13-0 brought forward amounts to Rs. 2,78,506-14-3. The Directors have resolved to declare an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of income tax on the Paid-up Capital, which will absorb Rs. 1,00,000-0-0 and to carry the balance of Rs. 51,78,506-14-3 to the next account.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 2.

The storm from the Bay has moved rapidly inland and its centre is over Jubbulpore this morning. It has caused both monsoon currents to increase in activity and rainfall has extended into parts of the Punjab and of Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India (West), the Central Provinces, West Coast of the Peninsula, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and local in Upper Burma, the United Provinces, the East Punjab, East Rajputana, North Madras Coast. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy two inches; Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu, Akyab one and a half; Dibrugarh three; Cherrapunji, Jalpaiguri two; Darjeeling three; Chakrata one and a half; Ambala one; Cuttack, Sambalpur, Gorakhpur, Cawnpore, Bahraich one; Mukteswar two; Ludhiana a half; Simla three-quarters; Kotah a half; Veraval three-quarters; Indore one; Nagpur four; Seoni, Raipur one and a half; Jagdalpur three; Bombay, Ratnagiri four; Karwar one and a half; Nizamabad three-quarters; Mercara one and a half.

Temperature had decreased in the United Provinces but continues very high in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.

Forecast:—Increase o rainfall in Central India, West Gujarat and possibly extension in Rajputana and the Punjab.

The O. S. K. steamer Mitsuki Maru (outward bound) left Oseka on the 30th June for Hongkong.

The same Company's steamer "Siam Maru" (outward bound) left Singapore on the 1st instant for Colombo.

GUARDIAN OF PEACE AND ORDER!

GETS 2 WEEKS' HARD LABOUR.

Mr. Khairaz, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate while convicting Aga Husein Aga a Police Constable, charged with gambling in a common gaming house, by Inspector Chapman, remarked "you being a Policeman, the guardian of peace and law, committed a serious offence and you deserve a serious punishment.

It was alleged that on receipt of certain information Inspector Chapman obtained a warrant from the Deputy Commissioner of Police and raided a house in Islampura on the 2nd instant at 12-15 a.m. and found all the accused at play, seated on the floor. Two packets of cards, Rs. 1-12-0 and a kerosine oil lamp were found in the room. The accused No. 8, Aga Husein Aga, the policeman, put out the light at the approach of the police and wanted to make a rush to the door in order to escape but was arrested. He bit Mr. Chapman on the wrist while he (Mr. Chapman) was arresting him. While a search was being made three notes of Rs. 10 each and a chit bearing the 8th accused's name were found on the place where accused No. 8, was seated and he (8th accused) claimed the money to be his.

All the accused except No. 8 pleaded guilty and were convicted. Accused No. 1, who was the keeper of the common gaming house was sentenced to Rs. 45 or in default two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

The other six accused were fined Rs. 15 each. The accused No. 8 pleaded not guilty and said that he used to board with his niece in the same building where the other accused were gambling and while he was coming down after his supper he was arrested. As to biting Mr. Chapman the accused said that his teeth were too bad even to chew rice. How could he bite the Sahib with the same teeth? He was, however, convicted on evidence and was sentenced to two weeks' hard labour.

CHEATING CLOTH MERCHANTS

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Khairaz, Sub-inspector Achrekar charged one Gulablal Chogla, a man having one previous conviction with cheating two cloth merchants named Manilal Dulabji and Dipchand Sojmalji in respect of pieces of some cloths valued at Rs. 112/2 and Rs. 114-4, respectively.

The evidence went to show that on the 6th of December last the accused went to the shops of the two complainants, represented himself as the nephew of a well-known cloth merchant and took away the clothe from both the complaints and disappeared. The fraud was subsequently discovered and reported to the police who arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

CHARGE AGAINST MAHOMEDAN SALESMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Khairaz, Inspector Chimanlal charged one Abdul Hussein Gulam Hussein, aged sixteen with theft as a servant of a cheque worth Rs. 4,560 belonging to his master Ismail Lalji, dealer in boots and shoes, having his shop at Crawford Market, and with forgery.

The complainant deposed that the accused had been in his employ upto June 19th as a salesman. On 22nd June he was called at the Princess Street Police Station and was asked to examine his cheque book and see if any cheque was missing. At first he could not trace out anything but when a cheque was shown to him he could at once recognise from its serial number that it was the last cheque of his book and was taken away by somebody very carefully along with the counterfoil. The cheque did not bear his handwriting nor even the endorsement on the reverse was his hand writing.

Thana District Police Constable No. 413 said that he arrested the accused on the 22nd June on suspicion at Andheri and took him to the Police Chowky where he was searched in presence of a Punch. As a result of the search Rs. 500 in cash and property worth Rs. 3,400 were found in his possession.

The case was postponed to 4th instant when further evidence would be heard.

DAINDUYA CRICKET CLUB.

CELEBRATION OF SILVER JUBILEE.

The 25th annual general gathering and the silver jubilee celebration of the Daindiya Cricket Club were held in the Hall of Mr. Raoji V. J. Shunkershett at 9 p.m. (S. T.), on Saturday, 28th June, under the presidentship of Dr. Gidh. More than five nundred guests and members were present on the occasion, the prominent amongst whom were Mr. J. A. Madan, Dr. Y. D. Sidh, Messrs. M. D. Pai, M. R. Shunkershett, D. Harishchandra Pitale, Dr. S. N. Gore, and Prof. V. N. Hate. The proceedings opened with a welcome speech and the reading of the reports by Mr. V. A. Pitale, Hony. Secretary. Then followed the presentation of the Jubilee Cup to Mr. K. S. Pitale and the giving away of prizes to the winners in cricket and sports, by Mr. J. A. Madon.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Madan said it was a matter of great pride and satisfaction to the Club to have an occasion of celebrating its Silver Jubilee. Cricket was doing much by way of promoting physical culture amongst Indians and cultivating self-control, self-reliance, chivalrous sentiment, temperance, perseverance and other sterling qualities. The intellectual, physical, moral, and social aspects were combined in the game and thus forming in itself a great science. He congratulated Mr. K. S. Pitale on his getting the Silver Jubilee Cup and pointed out to the young generation that the long and devoted services in the cause of an institution will always bear rich fruit. Then followed the speech of Mr. M. D. Pai, the able and experienced skipper of Hindu team.

Prof. V. N. Hate, Messrs. B. Mankar, S. N. Hate, B. N. Vagal and V. A. Pitale spoke a few words.

The proceeding terminated with a dramatic performance and refreshments.

LEAVE ALLOWANCE AND EXCHANGE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 2.

A Press Communique issued by the Government of India says:—It is announced for the information of officers of the Government proceeding on leave to England that leave allowances inclusive of privilege leave allowances are being paid in England at 1s. 8d. per rupee with effect from 13th May 1919.

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

PERMANENT MEASURES OF RELIEF.

SCHEMES FOR IRRIGATION AND FODDER STORAGE

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDNAGAR, July 1.

Replying to the address of the Ahmednagar Municipality his Excellency Sir George Lloyd said:—

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Ahmednagar Municipality:—I thank you for the hearty welcome you have offered to me on my first visit to Ahmednagar. I should have liked to have come earlier so that I might see for myself the efforts which were being made by all of you, both officials and non-officials, to meet with the problems and difficulties arising out of the famine and to show you the very genuine sympathy which I feel for all of you in this bad year. That visit proved impossible, but I am glad to have been able to find an opportunity, however late, of paying you a visit.

It is true, as you say, that at the present time there appear to be endless problems and difficulties to be met on all sides. You can rely upon me to do my very best to overcome these difficulties and meet the problems with an open sympathetic mind. I came to India full of determination to do my utmost to put into execution the principle of the famous announcement of August 1917, but I look to you, as I look to all the local self-governing bodies of the Presidency, to realise that the progress of self-governing institutions must proceed in steady stages and with care and cannot successfully mature in any of those abrupt transitions which are sometimes advocated by inexperienced and irresponsible students of political evolution.

PIMPALGAON WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

You have clearly set forth the needs of the Municipality. I very much regret to hear that the cost of the Pimpalgaon water supply scheme has so greatly exceeded the original estimate. It was originally to cost about 7½ lakhs and the Government financed this undertaking by a grant-in-aid of 3½ lakhs and a loan of 4 lakhs. I understand that the estimate has risen to something over 17 lakhs and that it will be necessary to consider how the funds for this very necessary scheme can be provided. I can assure you that the Government fully realise the burden which this increase in the cost has laid upon the Municipality and that they will give their most earnest attention to the question of offering further help to the Municipality which has need of all its funds for undertaking the other schemes which you have mentioned in your address.

But I would at the same time call your attention to the fact that your taxation is not as high per head as in many other Municipalities, being Rs. 2-10-0 per head of the population, and I would further call your attention as I did to the Municipalities in Poona only a few days ago to the great disadvantages that arise out of raising so large a portion of your taxation from octroi. I am saying the same thing to every Municipality whom I have the pleasure to meet and I place this before you for your mature consideration. Octroi is a tax which falls heavily, if not more heavily, upon the poor than on the rich and if you seek to make progress in self-government on really democratic lines, lines that must be reflected on really finances and your taxation just as much as in political doctrines, you must see that taxation is borne more fully by the rich than by the poor. I should like those, therefore, who are looking forward to self-government to accept these principles and put them into practice more fully than they have in the past.

MILITARY EXTENSIONS.

I am not aware that you have as yet submitted any representation on the question of the proposed military extensions, which extensions I also understand have not yet been definitely decided upon. I would suggest that you should prepare a reasoned statement on this question and submit it for the consideration of the Government and I can promise you that I will do my best to reconcile the needs of the Municipality and the Military Authorities to the best advantage of both.

I find that the President of the Municipality, as of the District Local Board, is that very active citizen of Ahmednagar, Rao Bahadur Chitale. I must congratulate him on the large amount of public work which he has been able to do for the district and I wish him and the Municipality all success in the many responsibilities and undertakings which lie before them in the future.

REPLY TO ADDRESS OF LOCAL BOARD.

Replying to the address of the Ahmednagar District Board his Excellency said:—

Mr. President and Members of the Ahmednagar District Local Board:—I thank you for the welcome you have offered to me on my first visit to Ahmednagar. I had wished to visit your district in April in order to study for myself the famine conditions of the district which has perhaps been through greater hardship in the past 15 years than almost any other. Although I was prevented from coming at that time, I have, you may be sure, watched very closely the administration of the district and the conditions of its people and of the cattle upon which this agricultural country so largely depends. At that time you were passing through a very anxious period for the stocks in the district had become depleted. Owing to scarcity of transport it was very difficult to import fresh grass and there seemed to be no possibility of avoiding a very large mortality among the cattle of the district. Mr. Beyts, your Collector, however, set to work and, with all the energy of an enthusiast, pushed through his prickly pear campaign. I know that some of you here are inclined to deprecate, if not to oppose, the use of this fodder but I am sure that you must all realise what an immense asset it has been in this unusually difficult year and what a debt of gratitude the cultivators of this district owe to their Collector for the energy and enthusiasm with which he has carried out his policy of popularising the use of prickly pear as fodder throughout the district.

FODDER RESERVES AGAINST SCARCITY.

You have in your address very naturally raised the question of the necessity of an adequate provision of fodder reserves against times of scarcity, and I can assure you that this question is receiving the earnest attention of the Government. It is not quite such an easy problem as some people think, but the introduction of the system of steam-baling has rendered possible the storing in small bulk of large quantities of grass and, what is perhaps more important for this district, of shredded kirbi and this renders the solution of this problem easier than it was before. As you know my Government had in previous years considered this question of fodder reserve and decided not to undertake the formation of any reserves on a large scale; the wide extent of the scarcity in the present year has, however, brought this question up in an aggravated form and it is perfectly clear that greater protection against fodder scarcity in famine years must be provided. Whether this can best be secured by Government fodder reserves or by impressing upon the people the necessity of creating these reserves for themselves is a matter which my Government are devoting some attention to. The Government will in all probability establish certain control reserves which will be utilised to meet the first few difficult months of a famine year, but they cannot possibly be expected to create such reserves as would relieve the cultivators of the necessity of storing their own fodder. I know full well how difficult it must be to create such reserves in a district which suffers so continually from years of scarcity. But if your cattle are to be saved, such an effort must be made and I am sure that after the lessons learnt in recent years you will do your best.

SYSTEM OF CANAL IRRIGATION.

The greatest protection any district can have which suffers from a shortage of rain fall is a good system of canal irrigation. In the 1912-13 famine the protection afforded to Kopergaon taluka by the Godavari Canal was most marked, both by reason of the fodder and food grains raised and also by the large amount of work provided to the labour of the countryside. The opening of the Pravara Canal depends on the completion of the Bhandardhara Dam; this is a very large work but I trust that in a few years more it may be completed. This canal will feed Rahuri and Newasa. Other projects such as the Kukdi and Mulla have been surveyed and I trust that with the close of the war, funds will more readily be made available for these very important works. The Government are therefore providing for your district a system of canals which should go far to rendering it immune from famine. If it is thought that these works are proceeding slowly it must be remembered that they are works of very great magnitude and designed to last for many generations and that in the past few years funds, labour and material have been difficult to procure.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF LOCAL BOARDS.

As regards your complaint that the inadequate finances of the Board handicap you in your attempts to improve the education, sanitation and other vital needs of the district, I can say no more but that a Bill for the strengthening of the financial resources of the Local Boards is under the consideration of my Government and that the whole tenor and purport of the Bill is to give further power to Local Bodies and ensure to them wider powers of taxation. I can confidently assert that you will in the near future have extended opportunities of showing your capacity for administering to the local needs of your district. I would here call your attention to the fact that the Government have made a grant of over 8 lakhs in the current year to help District Local Boards in the carrying out of their various road schemes and that this money represents a sum of nearly fifty per cent. of the income derived by the Local Boards from their local cess.

TRIBUTE TO RAO BAHADUR CHITALE.

I am gratified to see that you appreciate the action of the Government in conferring upon you the right of having non-official presidents and two-thirds of your members elected. This experiment was initiated in 1917 when Rao Bahadur Chitale was appointed to be the President of the District Local Board. The Commissioner and other officers of the Government have since then reported that the experiment has proved a success, and I would like to take this opportunity of publicly recognising the excellent work which has been done by Rao Bahadur Chitale in the past three years.

APPRECIATION OF WAR SERVICES.

Before closing I cannot but say a few words about the efforts of this district during the war which has so happily come to a close. I can confidently say that this district has done as well if not better than any other with equal opportunities and I should like to congratulate you upon the efforts you have made to take your full share of the responsibilities thrown upon you by the war. The war is now over and I trust that a period of peace and prosperity is in sight

I come to you at a time when the district has been tried to its utmost by the last of a series of famines and shortages which have greatly depreciated the stock and the credit of the district. Ahmednagar has in the past shown an extraordinary capacity for rapid recuperation and I trust that the close of the war will also see the end of that series of bad years which has so crippled the resources of your district and that good rains this year will restore your ancient prosperity.

AT SHOLAPUR.

The train conveying his Excellency Sir George Lloyd and the members of his personal staff arrived at the platform of Sholapur station shortly before 9 a.m. A good many persons had assembled prior to this for the purpose of welcoming the Governor, among whom were Mr. Simcox the Collector, Mr. Dikshit, the District Judge, Mr. Ellis, the D.S.P., Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe C.I.E., Dr. Balsara, the Civil Surgeon, Mr. H. R. Gould, the Assistant-Collector, Mr. Kotwal, the Assistant-Judge, Rao Saheb V. G. Sant, the Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. G. Y. Mirikar, the District Deputy Collector, Mr. H. Hopwood the Executive Engineer, Mr. Shaik Karim A.S.P., Rao Bahadur B. B. Gudi, the Dy. S.P., Rao Bahadur G. M. Shah, the President, Sholapur, Municipality and others.

Mr. Simcox introduced those present to the Governor, after which the party moved out of the station premises and Sir George Lloyd was shown the new Post Office, which is nearby, as also model for new offices. His Excellency next visited the site of the new over-bridge which is to replace the present level-crossing and then drove past the Mills to the point on the Poona road where the Bhimth Canal crosses. It is proposed to abolish irrigation in the land near the Mills and the town and as the question is likely to come before the Government ere long Sir George Lloyd was thus afforded an opportunity of inspecting the site for himself.

From the Canal his Excellency drove to the Fort where he inspected the hitherto unprofitable Revni Scheme which has since begun to pay its own way. The party then went on to view the general development scheme, where his Excellency was shown the sites for the new officers' and travellers' bungalows, and the plot to be set apart for quarters for the railway subordinates.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL BOARD ADDRESSES.

His Excellency after this motored to the Ripon Hall where the Councillors of the Sholapur Municipality and the members of the District Local Board as also a large gathering of the public had assembled to greet him. An address was here presented by the Municipality, which was read by Rao Bahadur G. M. Shah, the President.

Following on the Municipal address was one by the District Local Board, which also was read by the President Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe C.I.E.

His Excellency after these addresses presented the badge of Rao Saheb to Mr. S. B. Kale and rewards for recruiting work to several gentlemen. This concluded the morning's programme and the party then returned to the Collector's bungalow for breakfast.

In the afternoon his Excellency Sir George Lloyd granted interviews to a number of local gentlemen, among them to Rao Bahadur G. M. Shah, Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe C.I.E., Mr. Lalji Naranji, a mill-owner, Mr. Grier, manager of the Vishnu Mill, Mr. B. V. Deshpande, Huzur Deputy Collector, Dr. B. V. Mulay M.B.E., Mr. S. F. Ellis, D.S.P., and Messrs. Madki and Abdulpurkar, Honorary Secretaries to the Food Supply Committee.

GARDEN PARTY AT RIPON HALL.

At 6-30 p.m. Sir George Lloyd attended by Lieut.-Col. Greig C.I.E., Mr. Cowie and Capt Carter A. D. C. attended a garden party at the Ripon Hall given in honour of the Governor by Rao Bahadur Sathe. Here again his Excellency was afforded an opportunity of meeting and conversing with most of the leading Indian gentlemen resident in Sholapur. The garden party lasted an hour, at the end of which time the Governor and his staff returned to the Collector's bungalow where they had been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Simcox. A small party was invited to meet the Governor at dinner, the guests being Lieut.-Col. J. R. Hill, Superintendent of the Civil Camp, Sholapur, Mr. S. F. Ellis D.S.P., Mr. J. D. Dikshit, District Judge, Mr. B. K. Bose, Executive Engineer at Malsiras, Mr. J. A. B. Grier and Mr. H. R. Gould Assistant-Collector.

At 10-30 p.m., his Excellency and staff left Sholapur for Poona, the departure being private.

RECALL OF LORD CHELMSFORD URGED

REFORMS BILL UNSATISFACTORY AND DISAPPOINTING.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CALCUTTA

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

(Delayed in transmission.)

At a public meeting held this evening at the Town Hall, Mr. Chakrabutty, Bar-at-Law presiding, resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the people of the Punjab in their present sorrows and sufferings, condemning the manner in which Martial Law is being administered in the Punjab, protesting against the loss of hundreds of lives at Amritsar caused by indiscriminate use of fire-arms and throwing of bombs from aeroplane upon Gujranwala and also condemning unduly severe sentences passed by the Martial Law Commission.

Mr. C. R. Das moved a resolution beseeching his Majesty to recall Lord Chelmsford as his Excellency had lost the confidence of the public and expressing appreciation of the protest entered by Sir Sankaran Nair and Rabindranath Tagore against the Government of India's policy regarding the Punjab disturbances.

Resolution was also passed welcoming Mr. Montagu's promised enquiry into the causes of unrest in India and urging that the personnel of the committee of enquiry should include a majority of non-official Indian representatives recommended by the Congress and the Moslem League Committees.

On the motion of Mr. C. R. Das a resolution condemning the Reform Bill introduced in Parliament as disappointing and unsatisfactory was also passed.

AFGHAN THRONE.

A NEW ASPIRANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

SIMLA, July 1.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires through Peshawar on July 1st:—

It is rumoured that a new aspirant to the throne of Afghanistan has appeared on the Oxus in the person of Sikandar Khan. He is probably a great grandson of Dost Mohamed. The family have been refugees in Bokhara for many years and before the war used to receive a small pension from the Russian Government. Sikandar's grandfather is Haq who made an abortive attempt on Afghanistan during the reign of Abdur Rahim. His father Ira Khan is said, to have been a wild person in his youth, but later on is reported to have taken to religious meditation and the story goes that he strictly warned his sons against political ambitions. It remains to be seen whether Sikandar has any reasons for neglecting this sound advice. So far there is no report of people flocking to his standard.

SIGNING OF PEACE TREATY BY GERMANS.

ANNOUNCEMENT IN JALALABAD AND KHOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

SIMLA, July 2.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires through Peshawar on July 1st:—

Yesterday our aeroplanes distributed over the Jalalabad and Khost districts copies of the proclamation by the Corps Commander announcing the Germans had signed the Peace Treaty. At Jalalabad aeroplanes found a great gathering, probably in connection with the "Id" festival. As copies of the proclamation fluttered down, the crowd waved their hands in salutation. The aeroplane which flew over Matun, however, was heavily fired at. The tribal Girjak which went to Jalalabad have returned disappointed. They could get no arms, nor any definite promise of aid from the Amir and all the money allowance they received is reported to have been one Kabuli rupee per eight pence per man.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the Soldiers Club, Poona, and the Soldiers Club, Kirkee on Wednesday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the Yeravda Reformatory School on Wednesday afternoon.

The members of the Ceylon deputation left Ootacamund by motor on Saturday morning for Madras via Mysore and Bangalore.

The "Hindu" understands that Rao Bahadur C. Krishnaswamirao has been appointed acting Chief Judge of Madras, Small Causes Court, in place of Mr. C. Krishnan who goes to the High Court.

BOOKS ON

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Creative & Sexual Science, by Prof. Fooler	11	8
New Science of Life, by Dr. Cowen, Cheap Edition	7	8
New Science of Life, by Dr. Cowen (heavy paper)	11	8
Science of Sex Regeneration, by Dr. Dubouis	4	8
Home Treatment of Sexual Abuses by Dr. Trall	1	12
Nerves in Disorder, by Dr. Shoefield.	5	8
Nerves in Order, by Dr. Shoefield	5	8

BOOKS BY E. B. LOWEY, M.D.

Himself (Talks with Men)	3	12
Herself (Talk with Women)	3	12
Truths (Talk with Boys)	1	12
Confidences (Talk with Girls)	1	12
Man and Woman, by A. I. Salmon.	2	12

BOOKS BY DR. KEITH, M.D.

How to Take Care of a Wife	2	12
Royal Road to Hell	2	12
Sewer Studies for Young Man	13	8
Plain Talks on Avoided Subjects, by Guernsey, M.D.	1	12
Confessions of a Neurasthenic, by Marra, M.D.	3	10

FOR HEALTH OF SCHOOL BOYS.

Health & Medical Inspection of *Schools*, by Cornell, M.D.	11	8
Medical & Orthopedic Gymnastic for Cure of Diseases by	12	6

BOOKS ON CONSUMPTION and Drugless Methods for its Cure.

Consumption, by Dr. Davis, M.D.	3	10
Consumption, by Dr. Holbrook	3	10
Conquering Consumption, by Dr. Alsakar	7	8
Consumption, How to cure	1	8
Indigestion, its Cure by Dr. Knaggs.	2	8
Papers on Health (Treatment of Diseases), by Prof. Kirk	8	12
Medical Chaos and Crimes by Dr. Barnsby, M.D.	7	8
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. R. KORDE—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

JUSTICE—Your letter is too personal.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, 3rd July, 1919.

MANDATES AND FREEDOM.

The idealists who have been proclaiming for the last five years that the war was being fought as "the war to end war" have special reasons for examining the articles of Peace not connected with Germany, and finding their value for the maintenance of peace. The chief cause of mutual jealousy among European nations has been the conflict of their trade and colonial ambitions. Germany set to herself the aim of a vast colonial empire and tried to achieve it in her own way, but the charm of her ambition lay in the prospect of having large possessions for exploitation. She worked with the feverish haste of a late-comer on the field, and there is not the least doubt that Germans proved themselves most untrustworthy and brutal in dealing with the population that came in their control. The liberation of the African and other colonies from German rule is one of the happiest features of the war; but human nature being what it is, the colonies are not going to reap the real benefits of the result, if it is going to mean to the people only a change of masters. The destruction of the German colonial dream was one of the inevitable consequences of her defeat, but it brought to the Allies the embarassment of adjusting their "claims" as victors. The apostles of imperialism were vexed at the novel principles of America in the disposal of what they would, if left to themselves, have treated, as the spoils of war. Though there have been many faithful exponents of freedom in Britain, it was the impulse of American idealism which brought to the cause most of its strength. Article 19 of the League of Nations Covenant discusses the disposal of the German colonies—and Turkey. The rule of grab was superseded by the principle of "mandates." The real test of the mandatory system will depend upon the degree of good faith with which a Mandatory State will render to the League "an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge." To the cult of sordid imperialism, this has been merely the introduction of a respectable disguise for an old practice. For, a breach from an old tradition of open profit is for some a hard test. Among the unsatisfactory features of Peace, nothing is more pregnant with danger than the denial to non-European races of the claims of equal treatment. The omission has caused legitimate feelings of unjust treatment among the Japanese and other races, and incidentally brought about the exclusion of subject-nations from the practical interpretation of freedom and self-determination.

The article in the League Covenant did not directly assign territories to the competing nations. The preliminary work is said to have been accomplished, but we are told that it is also necessary to define precisely the nature of the colonial mandate respecting most of these territories. And that is the most important thing so far as the interests of the transferred populations are concerned. In the trustworthiness of nations in the execution of this task, there must be differences of degree. The selection of mandatories must not be regulated by the rule of awarding prizes and compensations to individual States. To this, America and Britain stand definitely pledged. The pronouncements of President Wilson promising to the people the right of self-determination and secondarily the selection of mandatory States, are well-known. In June 1917, the Prime Minister speaking about the future of German colonies, declared:—

> "When you come to settle who shall be the future trustees of these uncivilised lands, you must take into account the sentiments of the people themselves. . . . The wishes, the desires, and the interests of the people of these countries themselves must be the *dominant factor* in settling their future government. This is the principle upon which we are proceeding."

The "Temps" says that advantage may be taken of the presence of Lord Milner in Paris to "settle the fate of German Colonies." While there is no guarantee in the League Covenant with regard to the rule of equity which should rightly bind all legislation for colonial "natives", it is scarcely safe to forget the test of trusteeship and leave the matter for subsidiary disposal by old-world diplomats. Further, Mr. Lloyd George said in the House of Commons:—

> "With regard to the German colonies, I have repeatedly declared that they are held at the disposal of a Conference, whose decision must have primary regard to the wishes and interests of the native inhabitants of such colonies. None of these territories are inhabited by Europeans. The governing consideration, therefore, in all these cases must be that the inhabitants should be placed under the control of an administration *acceptable to themselves*, one of whose main purposes will be to prevent their exploitation for the benefit of European capitalists or Governments. The natives live in their various tribal organizations under Chiefs and Councils, who *are competent to consult and speak for their tribes and members*, and thus to represent their wishes and interests in regard to their disposal. The general principle of *national self-determination* is therefore as applicable in their cases as in those of occupied European territories."

The prevention of exploitation is all very well, but the first and most specific pledge is the repudiation of imperialistic grab. In handing over helpless peoples for governance by other nations, it would be well to examine the credentials of their past history. Every claimant—Great Britain, Italy, France, Belgium, Australia, S. Africa—will press its "rights" for the assumption of the responsibility, and the very keenness of the rivalry for what may appear to be a task of officious philanthropy, should set statesmen on their guard, and make them, in the interests of justice and mercy to the "inarticulate" races, critical of their antecedents with regard to their treatment of "natives." And after all, we have still to hear of the steps promised to be taken for ascertaining the wishes of the inhabitants of the new territories. If the execution of the pledge is to depend on the wisdom of the Milners of European diplomacy, we may look forward to yet another period of shuffling and exploitation of the weaker peoples of the mandate-annexed territories. From the standpoint both of statesmanship and humanity, the delicate task should have been completed long ago, but it has been left to be worked off as among outstandings of the Peace Conference.

AN OBJECTIONABLE ADVERTISEMENT.

Apropos of our remarks on the Manager of the Katni Cement Co., advertising for a chemist of "European parentage" for employment at the Company's Works, we understand that a qualified Indian chemist with cement experience recently applied for the post. He is an M.A., B.Sc., of the Bombay University having passed the M.A. Examination in the second class with Chemistry as his special subject. He passed the B.Sc. Examination with Chemistry and Geology as his special subjects. Further he acted for some time as Professor of Chemistry in a premier college in the Punjab. For the last five years he has been working as a chemist at certain well-known Cement Works in Western India. In spite of all these qualifications, his application, we understand, has been rejected by the Manager of the Katni Cement Co., on the sole ground that the applicant does not come of "European parentage." Here is the reply sent by the Manager to the gentleman:

Katni, 19th June, 1919.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your application of the 15th June for the post of Chemist, but regret to inform you that a European Chemist is required. Our present staff of Indian chemists is quite satisfactory and there are special reasons why a European is required in this case.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) A. C. McDONALD.
General Manager.

We do not know what "special reasons" the Manager has for appointing a European, but a good deal of misunderstanding and cause for complaint regarding the racial invidiousness sought to be introduced could have been avoided if the Manager had stated the nature of the "special reasons" which prompted him to secure a European only for the post. What birth alone can have to do with a post requiring expert scientific knowledge passes one's understanding. The Manager admits that the Indian chemists already in the Company's service have proved to be "quite satisfactory." Why does the Manager, then, require a chemist of "European parentage"? No one would mind a European being appointed if he has superior qualifications, but it is extremely undesirable that a preposterous and highly invidious racial distinction should be sought to be introduced in any public institution in this country and, above all, in an Indian concern, and that countenance should be given to such a practice by leading Indian industrial magnates who have been over and over again preaching the necessity of encouraging indigenous talent.

Notes of the Day.

Thoughts for the Day.

"And yet I know that this plainness of speech makes them hate me, and what is their hatred but a proof that I am speaking the truth?"

SOCRATES.

"The greatest glory of a Ruler is to create popular Government."

SOLON.

"Give me the liberty to know, to think, to believe, and to utter freely, according to conscience, above all other liberties."

MILTON.

"The natural rights of mankind are sacred things, and if any public measure is proved mischievously to affect them, the objection ought to be fatal to that measure."

BURKE.

"Liberty is not a means to a higher end; it is itself the highest political end."

LORD ACTON.

The Irish Problem

High hope is again dawning for the Irish; but the mind has been so dulled with the doom of repeated efforts for the settlement of the Irish question, that one may be pardoned for feeling nothing more than a depressed sense of curiosity at the latest programme. Sir Horace Plunkett, the chairman of the Conference which came to nothing, has not lost hope. He has drafted a manifesto for the Irish Dominion League, which declares that the freedom of Ireland can be attained in the status of a self-governing dominion. It is an old proposition clung to by the Irish till the death of John Redmond, and if it is to come to any fruition the old obstruction of Ulster has first to be overcome. The Irish nation would have a free Ireland and no partition; the Carsonites would either have the Union or open partition. And there the deadlock has remained.

Sir Horace Plunkett's Solution.

The Plunkett manifesto reserves to Britain the task of Irish defence, but not the right of compulsory levy without Irish consent—and for the rest leaves to an Irish Parliament the duty of administration. It is a proposal which is not less in its scope than the Home Rule Act of 1914. As for Ulster, the League wants to know what special safeguards are claimed by it; but the Ulster extremists would be content only if the British "let it alone" and not bothered about anything save itself. The League is, however, prepared to show a solution from historical precedents, for, as we know, there is an Ulster in every subject country. If Ulster agrees to any such known device short of dismemberment, it will be a mercy and a miracle. In a deadlock of such acute obduracy, there must be scorn of threat, and even coercion, somewhere. Sir Horace Plunkett is once more trying to get at a settlement by consent: we have to wait and see if, with Sinn Fein on one side and Carsonism on the other, he is going to get better results than in the case of past experiments.

The "Pioneer's Nervousness.

The "Pioneer" convulses itself into fury at the "effrontery" of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in sending the cable to the Secretary of State in which a request was made that the enquiry into the recent occurrences into the Punjab should be extended to include Sir Michael O'Dwyer's recruiting methods and the measures taken by him to raise War Loans. Instead of demonstrating, if it could, that there is no occasion for enquiry into the ex-Satrap's record, the "Pioneer" falls foul of the Pandit, who has ever been its *bete noir*. Whatever the "Pioneer" and its conferers in Calcutta, Lahore and Madras may think of the Pandit's attitude in regard to recruiting and India's share in the financial burden of the war, his countrymen, assembled in the Congress and the League, unanimously endorsed his action in the Imperial Legislative Council. And it is mean for the "Pioneer" to suggest that it is Sir Michael's attack on the Pandit in the Council in September 1917, that is rankling in the latter's mind and has inspired him to send the message to Mr. Montagu. Was Sir Michael's regime then above suspicion? Even among his own countrymen critics have not been wanting who have condemned his harsh methods. "Truth" certainly was not smarting under any personal grievance when it exposed some of the abuses of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's time. As for the people of the Punjab, an "open rebellion" on their part against his rule did not exactly demonstrate their affection and gratitude for him for his long and "beneficent" regime. If all that the "Pioneer" says of its whilom patron is true, Sir Michael can have nothing to fear from a sifting enquiry into his regime.

Reforms in Indian States.

There was a touch of subtlety in Mr. Terrell's question in Parliament as to the attitude of Indian princes with regard to reforms in their own States. Mr. Terrell was obviously doubtful of the "reported warm approval" by Indian princes of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and wanted to demonstrate the unreality of their support in view of their apathy within their own States. In the matter of constitutional reforms, it is not necessary for us to wait and follow in the wake of Indian States, or, indeed, to gain their warm approval, but the British Government will not be disappointed at the ultimate effects of their own policy on the administration of Indian princes. The moral effects of liberal government in British India are bound to extend to Indian States, and we may trust to the statesmanship of enlightened princes to move with the times and introduce reform in their own constitutions. The praise due to advanced States is given not so much on the ground of democratic government as on the earnestness with which they apply their resources to causes of public welfare and avoid waste of public funds. Thus when we praise the record of Mysore, Baroda or Travancore, we are by no means lost in admiration of their constitution; nevertheless we are glad of the results which they show in the promotion of education and industrial enterprise. Many Indian princes are realising their responsibility concerning the liberalisation of their administration, and British India has no reason to hesitate in the task of reform and of leading them, in this respect, by example.

Profiteering in Books.

There are profiteers and profiteers, but one of the species to be least tolerated is the class of people who deal in books regarding them as a variety of dry goods. There is no doubt that in Bombay some book-sellers are regulating their prices at rates which have no relation to their advertised values; but those who treat their wares as monopolists will do well in making some exceptions, particularly with regard to text-books prescribed for schools and colleges. To give an instance of variation in prices which seriously affects the school-going population would be easy. The abridged edition of Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" is available to students at Rs. 1-12as., while the advertised price in the Cambridge University Press Catalogue is, we understand, only 9d.! The book has to be bought by several hundred students and it is a scandal that there should be such a serious disparity between the catalogued price and the market price. The best remedy for this kind of hardship will be the starting of a co-operative store by all the schools acting together. In the meanwhile, we would draw the attention of the Government to the existence of the hardship which, as we said, affects hundreds of students.

Legalised Confiscation.

SOUTH AFRICA AGAIN.

"Young India" in its issue of yesterday writes:—

Well may "Indian Opinion" of South Africa say of the South African Bill of which the pages of this journal have been full, "We are, as community, in the position practically of a man in the hands of a robber. . . . Our first business is to frustrate the attempts of the robber to rob and destroy us." These are strong words but none too strong to describe the situation that faces our countrymen in the Transvaal. We gave in our last issue the full text of the report of the Union Parliamentary Committee that was appointed to inquire into the disabilities of British Indians in the Transvaal. The report, bad as it is, pales into insignificance in face of the drastic amendments made by the Union Parliament of which news has been received since the printing of the report. These amendments go further than the recommendations of the Committee and far beyond its scope. The petitions of the Indians which caused the appointment of the Committee as also the counter-petitions from the European rival traders, dealt with the question of Indian trade within the gold area which is only a portion of the Transvaal. One of the amendments to which our attention has been drawn authorises the licensing officer, without reason assigned, "to refuse the application of any Asiatic who was not engaged in trade on the 1st instant" (i.e. 1st May 1919). This means in effect total prohibition of further trade by Transvaal Indians not possessing trade licences on that date. In other words Asiatics who are domiciled in the Transvaal and who have hitherto enjoyed the right to trade in the Transvaal are by a stroke of the pen to be deprived of that right if the Bill becomes the law of South Africa. This amendment was passed by 45 votes to 31 in spite of the opposition of the Union Government. We are unable to give any credit to the Union Government for its opposition. The Union Government committed the initial blunder of appointing a Committee whose conclusions any body knowing the local situation could have foreseen. Having made that mistake, they had no business to bring in the Bill that the Committee had recommended. The Bill was typical of the existing anti-Asiatic prejudice, though we admit that the Committee endeavoured, notwithstanding its prejudice, to be as just as its prejudiced mind would let it. But prejudice grows on what it gets. The members of the Union assembly having got their chance made full use of it. There is no denying the fact that our countrymen in South Africa are living in a hostile atmosphere. Unless there is a strong Government ready to protect the rights of minorities especially when they happen to be weak and defenceless, the latter have a poor chance when once a prejudice gets a start. The acting Prime Minister Mr. Malan pleaded in vain for the rejection of the amendment. He said, "Both sides of the question had not been looked into and he asked the house not to interfere with anybody's rights without the most careful inquiry." Mr. Duncan, an ex-Colonial Secretary said, "If the amendments in the paper were carried, most serious interference with the Indians would result. He urged that South Africa should not step into a matter of the kind without the fullest and most careful inquiry. He was not looking at the matter from the Imperial point of view but speaking from a South African point of view. He feared that by accepting the amendments South Africa would place itself in a very serious position from which it would be extremely difficult to extricate themselves."

The other amendment carried by the Union House of Assembly would prevent Indians from holding mortgages on property other than an investment in the ordinary course of business. The clause as to companies has been stiffened and the methods of holding property by means of mortgages is to be made illegal. Thus the legal position of the Indian in the Transvaal is by the Bill to be made infinitely worse than it ever has been. The Natal Mercury's Parliamentary Correspondent, reporting the debate in the Union Assembly says, "The Committee of the House has therefore declared that the exceptional restriction within the gold areas as to Asiatic licences shall be in future the rule for the whole Province. Thus it widens a disability which the Smuts—Gandhi agreement tended to narrow. The principle is now affirmed, for the first time in the history of South African legislation, that a trading licence can be refused to a British subject, purely on the ground of his nationality."

We wonder what the Imperial Government will have to say of this precious measure of confiscation of the rights of innocent men. Let it be remembered that these very Indians who are to be reduced to a state of helotry, formed or assisted to form during the war a corps which did excellent service in East Africa. The Government of India as trustees for the Indians in far off South Africa can, if they will, prevent the impending calamity. Much has been said by the Committee as also the members of the Assembly about what has been called the Smuts-Gandhi agreement. We must defer its analysis to the next issue. Meanwhile we may quote here the pertinent observations of Mr. Duncan on it. He said during the debate on the Bill:

"He did not regard the Smuts-Gandhi agreement as an agreement or an assertion that no more Indian licences should be obtained after that date. The agreement was a protective agreement, under which an undertaking was given that the law should be administered with due respect of vested rights and that the Gold Law would not be put into force against the Indian Community."

MR. TILAK'S HEALTH.

ALL RIGHT AND ACTIVE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 2.

Mr. Kelkar cables from London dated the 27th ultimo, saying Mr. Tilak is all right and active.

WHAT IS INDIA'S RIGHT?

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL TO LABOUR.

INDIANS SHOULD SHARE IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 2.

Addressing the Labour Conference at Southport, Mrs. Besant said the members of the Home Rule deputation asked the help of the Labour movement in gaining from Parliament Home Rule which the Labour Party had declared to be India's right. They accepted Home Rule by stages, but it was for the people of India to say they were ready for each stage. India pleaded with the British nation to help her to reforms. It was vital that Indians should share in the central Government of India. Mr. Montagu's Bill did not give them that.

CONSCRIPTION IN UNITED KINGDOM.

IMMEDIATE INDUSTRIAL ACTION FOR ABOLITION URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 2.

The Labour Conference passed a resolution recommending to the Trade Union Congress and the Triple Alliance to take immediate industrial action to abolish conscription in the United Kingdom.

PROVINCIAL SPINNERS IN FAVOUR OF SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 2.

The meeting of the Provincial Operative Cotton-spinners at Preston to-day decided to instruct its delegates to the Spinners' Amalgamation to vote for the Acceptance of the proposed terms of settlement.

INDIA TO AUSTRALIA BY AIR

PROPOSED LANDING GROUND AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 1.

The Rangoon Cantonment Committee to-day discussed the arrangements for a landing ground for the proposed aerial flight of the Handley Page machine from India to Australia in October. The maidan part of the Cantonments which is used as the race course is suggested for the purpose where the removal of the trees, light standards, the race course rails, etc., will be necessary. General Borton's plan was considered with notes by Major Thom. M. C., late of the Royal Air Force who is now residing in Rangoon as manager of Messrs. Douglas & Grant, Ltd.

EVIDENCE BEFORE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

MR. M. SUBEDAR AS AN INDIAN WITNESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

In response to the wishes of the Currency Commission now sitting in London the Government of India are sending a representative Indian witness to give evidence on behalf of the Indian Mercantile Community. The Bombay Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau at the request of the Government have appointed Mr. Manu Subedar of Messrs. Laljee Naranjee and Co. as their representative for the purpose. Mr. Subedar will proceed to England in the first week of August. The Merchants Chamber will provide him with a full statement of their views on the currency question which will be elaborated orally by Mr. Subedar's examination before the Commission.

CALCUTTA CITY POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

In his report on the working of the Calcutta Police, Mr. R. Clarke, Commissioner, says:—On the outbreak of the riots in September last, the peace of the city was unfortunately broken by an outbreak of rioting which occurred on 9th and 10th September and resulted in a lamentable loss of life. The causes which led to the disturbances were fully reviewed at the time and it is unnecessary to reopen the matter. The police force of Calcutta were subjected to a severe strain, many of the officers and men being on duty for forty-eight hours at a strentch and it is a matter of highest satisfaction that no authenticated case of misconduct of any kind on the part of the police was brought to notice, while commendations of their behaviour during the riots were received from many and varied sources.

IRISH DOMINION LEAGUE.

SCHEME FOR STATUS OF SELF GOVERNING DOMINION

APPEAL TO ULSTER UNIONISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 2.

A manifesto of the new Irish Dominion League drafted by Sir Horace Plunkett, declares that the freedom of Ireland can be attained in the status of a self-governing dominion. The League does not see the advantage of Ireland becoming a republic and declares that as a dominion, Ireland would cease to be represented at Westminster, but would be represented with the Dominions in the League of Nations. All Irish legislation would be enacted in Ireland by an Irish Parliament with an Irish Executive responsible to the Parliament. Such a parliament would fix the levy and collect taxes including customs and excise.

The naval and military defence of the whole British Isles would remain under a single central control, but only an Irish Parliament would be able to impose compulsory service on the Irishmen. Ireland would make an agreed contribution to the naval, military and diplomatic services.

The manifesto appeals to the Ulster Unionists to state what special safeguards they demand. If the appeal does not meet with response, the League is prepared to show Ulster that the difficulty can be met in the Irish constitution as analogous difficulties are met elsewhere in the Empire.

The signatories include Lords Monteagle, Ashbourne, Ffrench, Sir Thomas Esmond, Captain Gwynne O'Conordon, Colonel Pope-Hennessy, Mrs. Thomas Little and Sergeant Sulivan.

DEGREES IN COMMERCE IN LONDON UNIVERSITY.

DR. WELLS' SCHEME OUTLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 2.

Doctor Russell Wells speaking at a conference in the London University yesterday outlined a scheme to establish the degrees of Commerce which had been sanctioned by the Government. It was proposed to institute the degrees of Bachelor of Commerce and Master of Commerce, students working in the first place under a common curriculum then on particular subjects and finishing up with two years in a merchant's office for which they would be paid £30 annually by the employers. It was estimated that the scheme would cost half a million sterling. The trustees of Sir Edward Cassel's fund had offered £150,000 sterling on the condition that a like amount should be subscribed by October. Doctor Wells announced that £245,000 had already been collected.

THE VICTORY LOAN.

NATIONAL BANK SUBSCRIBES £1,800,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 2.

The National Bank of India has subscribed £1,800,000 to the Victory Loan.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S SHARES.

A BIG JUMP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 2.

The P. and O. shares jumped 18 points to 518 on the announcement that special meetings would be called to empower the directors to capitalise any or a part of the undivided profits and thereby enable the Company to distribute specie or scrip assets.

LASZLO'S NATURALISATION CERTIFIED.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE FIND NOTHING TO JUSTIFY REVOCATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 2.

The Judicial Committee has found nothing to justify the revocation of the naturalisation certificate given to the famous portrait-painter Laszlo, whose temporary internment during the war created a sensation. Lord Selborne and Mr. Chamberlain gave evidence in favour of Laszlo.

OPENING OF EX-SOLDIERS' CLUB IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

In opening the Ex-Soldiers' Club last evening in Calcutta, Brigadier-General Strange said that they had a bond in common in that some of them belonged to the old army which existed before 1914. That army threw itself into the gap, stopped the German rush, and never knew what it was to be beaten. He was sure that the men who belonged to that army were proud of it whether they had the good luck to have fought or not. That army was the finest that the world had ever seen. There was one misguided individual who had called that army a contemptible little army but they were all proud to belong to it.

CHINA AND PEACE TREATY.

A CONDITIONAL SIGNATURE.

RESERVATION RE. SHANTUNG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 2.

PARIS.—The "Temps" learns that in order to avoid increase of trouble in China the Chinese delegation will sign the treaty only on the condition of maintaining her reservation of May 6th regarding the cession of the German rights over the province of Shantung to Japan.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY NEARING COMPLETION.

CLAUSES WILL BE READY NEXT WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 2.

PARIS.—The Austrian Peace Treaty is now nearly completed and the clauses will be ready next week.

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 2.

The Irish-American delegation has issued a statement that so far as the Peace Conference is concerned the Irish question will be left in the hands of M. Clemenceau. Messrs. Walsh and Dunn sail on Saturday and will be replaced by another Irish-American delegate, Mr Murphy, well-known in New York.

DR. WILSON'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT POINCARE.

"NATIONS MUST LEAGUE THEMSELVES TOGETHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 2.

PARIS, June 26.—At the banquet to-day, President Wilson, replying to President Poincare, said that one portion of their work was finished, but that the other part had only begun. They had not established a formula for peace but had drafted a plan for co-operation which would extend and strengthen in the future. They [illegible] and co-operate in the common tasks which would awaken common ideas regarding duties and rights of every race and nationality. If they realised this aim they would attain a great result. Nations formerly signed temporary contracts; to-day contracts were in the form of a permanent association. Nations must league themselves together in order to make it impossible for any nation to unchain such a calamity as the present war.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA TO HELP FRANCE.

AGAINST GERMAN MENACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 2.

PARIS.—President Wilson has intimated his readiness to sign the Treaty carrying out the arrangement by which the British and the Americans shall go to the assistance of France in the event of a German menace. If the Treaty is not ready for signature before his departure President Wilson will authorise Mr. Lansing to sign on his behalf.

PEACE TREATY.

NOT TO COME INTO OPERATION TILL RATIFIED BY PARLIAMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 2.

Reuter learns that the Peace Treaty will not come into operation for about a month as it must be ratified by the parliaments of the respective countries concerned.

The present war measures, including the blockade, will continue during the interim.

MASONIC PEACE CELEBRATION IN LONDON.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S MESSAGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 2.

The Masonic peace celebration in the Albert Hall yesterday was attended by the craftsmen from everywhere in the Empire and America. The varied regalia made a wonderful colour picture. Lord Ampthill presided in the absence of the Duke of Connaught on account of illness.

The address to the King congratulating His Majesty on the triumph of arms was agreed to. The message from the Duke of Connaught was read hoping that the day would be commemorated by the erection of a perpetual memorial to peace by providing the Metropolis of the Empire with a meeting-place worthy of the history and traditions of the United Grand Lodge of England.

REIGN OF TERROR IN BUDAPEST

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES BEING SHOT.

PEOPLE'S COMMISSARY SUPPRESS REVOLT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 2.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Budapest states that the counter-revolution has been completely suppressed. A reign of terror has been proclaimed involving the hanging of all the couter-revolutionaries and shooting at the sight of the counter-revolutionaries caught with arms.

A counter-revolution broke out recently at Kaloesa. The [illegible] officers formed a White Guard among the peasants disarmed the Red Guards, arrested the workers' Councils and shot the president of a local party organisation.

The People's Commissary suppressed the revolt after three days' fighting. Resistance was particularly bitter at Dunapataj where the White Guards had two guns and five machine-guns and were only overcome after five hours' hard fighting leaving 300 dead on the field. The leaders of the White Guard fled to Serbia.

CASUALTIES IN BERLIN DISTURBANCES.

GOVERNMENT REFUSE TO ACCEDE TO MEN'S DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 2.

A [illegible] from Berlin states that five people [illegible] killed and 24 wounded in the rioting [illegible] Frankfurt-on-Oder. Martial law was proclaimed and order restored. There has been a renewal of the disturbances in northern Berlin and four people have been killed and a number wounded. A bomb exploded outside the building where negotiations between the railwaymen and the Government representatives were proceeding. The building was damaged. There were no casualties. The Government has refused to accede to the men's demands.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC PARALYSED IN BERLIN

GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR REDUCTION OF FOOD PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 2.

BERLIN, June 27th.—Railway traffic is paralysed owing to the strike. Noske's decree irritated the railwaymen who threaten to hold up the food-trains. The Government has imprisoned a thousand revolutionaries. The Minister of Railways informed the representatives of the railwaymen that the finances of the country prevented a concession of demands but they and the whole nation would benefit from the reduction of food-prices and the establishment of fixed rations to which the Government would apply fifteen hundred million marks during the next three months.

GERMAN TROOPS LEAVE LIBAU.

MONUMENT OE WILLIAM II RAZED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 2.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Libau states that by the order of General Gough the German troops have left Libau. The former Ulmanis Ministry has been reinstated.

The local authorities on June 26th arranged a solemn ceremony of razing the monument of William II, erected in 1915, on the occasion of the capture of Libau. General Gough was present. Twenty thousand people were present and the British, French and American missions received a great ovation.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS OCCUPY HAMBURG.

CASUALTIES IN RECENT STREET FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 2.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Hamburg states that the Government troops have occupied the city which is now quiet. There were 42 people killed and 116 wounded in the course of the recent street fighting.

ROBBER-BANDS IN GALICIA.

COUNCIL OF FOUR GRANTS POLANDS APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 2.

PARIS.—The Council of Four has granted Poland the permission to use General Haller's army to rid the section of Galicia of the organised ba[illegible]

REDUCING TO HELOTRY.

RIGHTS OF INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

A FRESH MENACE.

Following is the Report of the Select Committee, appointed by [illegible] the House of Assembly dated 20th March, 1919, on Disabilities of British Indians in Transvaal; the Committee [illegible] the power to take evidence and [illegible] papers, and to consist of the Minister of Justice, Messrs. Alexander, Duncan, Hulbert, Rooth, De Beer, Blackwell, J. Stewart, Meyer and O'Brien:—

Your Committee having considered the terms of its reference and having taken evidence thereon, (which is submitted herewith), beg to report as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

1. Your Committee was appointed on the petition of Hadji Habib and Adoolje G. Patel, being members of the Committee of the Transvaal British Indian Association and Ismail Amod Patel, being Chairman of the Krugersdorp Branch of the Transvaal British Indian Association, which petition alleges that certain disabilities have been imposed on the British community in the Transvaal [illegible] of the application of the provisions of Sections one hundred and thirty and one hundred and thirty-one of the Gold Law of the Transvaal (Act No. 35 of 1908), which provides inter alia that no coloured person except a bona fide servant shall be permitted to reside on or occupy proclaimed land, and the alleged systematic refusal by Municipalities to issue or renew grocers' licenses to Indians under the provisions of Ordinance No. 9 of 1912 (Transvaal) on the ground that the applicants for such licenses are not "desirable persons." It should be pointed out that Section one hundred and thirty of the Gold Law applies to the Mining Districts of Johannesburg, Boksburg, Krugersdorp, Pretoria, Heidelberg, [illegible]dorp, [illegible]burg, Barberton, Pilgrim's [illegible] Ottoshoop; Section one hundred and thirty-one applies only to the Mining Districts of [illegible]burg, Boksburg and Krugersdorp.

2. Your Committee was also [illegible] to take evidence and report on the [illegible]ession of Law No. 3 of 1885 (Transvaal), whereby persons inter alia that [illegible] etc., may not be owners of fixed property in the Transvaal), in acquiring or occupying fixed property in the Transvaal Province by British Indians and other persons belonging to the native races of Asia, by means of forming themselves into limited liability companies or otherwise.

3. Your Committee has therefore taken evidence with regard to (a) the position of Indian Traders generally on proclaimed Mining Areas in the Transvaal and (b) the alleged evasion by Indians and other Asiatics of Law No. 3 of 1885 in acquiring land by means of limited liability companies.

The position of Indian Traders carrying on business outside proclaimed Mining Areas, not being within the scope of the Committee's reference has not been enquired into by your Committee.

With regard to the question of limited liability companies, the evidence hereon refers to the whole of the Transvaal.

CHAPTER II.

4. Prior to the year 1885 there was no legislation prohibiting Asiatics from acquiring and owning land in the South African Republic. In that year Law 3 of 1885 which had no retrospective effect, was passed providing that Indians and Asiatics generally "may not be the owners of fixed property in the Republic," and that the Government will have the right to indicate to them, "for purposes of residence, certain defined streets, wards and locations." The above provisions of this law are still in force.

5. The Gold Law of 1908 (Transvaal) provides in Section one hundred and thirty that no right under that law may be acquired by a coloured person, and that no holder of a right may permit any coloured person other than his bona fide servant "to reside on or occupy ground held under such right." Under the provisions of Section one hundred and thirty-one no coloured person is permitted to reside on proclaimed land in the Mining Districts of Johannesburg, Boksburg and Krugersdorp, "except in bazaars, locations, mining compounds and such other places as the mining Commissioner may appoint."

6. In the year 1914, following on a protracted Passive Resistance Movement on the part of the Indian community, certain negotiations with regard to the position and rights of Indians took place between General Smuts, then Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Gandhi, representing the Indian community. The conclusions then arrived at in connection with the question with which this section deals are set forth in certain correspondence between the Secretary for the Interior and Mr. Gandhi, annexed hereto as Schedule A, and are summarised in the following extracts:—

(a) From letter of the Secretary for the Interior to Mr. Gandhi, dated 30th June, 1914: "With regard to the administration of existing laws, the Minister desires me to say that that it always has been and will continue to be the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in just manner and with due regard to vested rights."

(b) From letter of Mr. Gandhi to Secretary for the Interior, dated 7th July, 1914: "By vested rights I understand the right of an Indian and his successors to live and trade in the township in which he was living and trading, no matter how often he shifts his residence or [illegible] from place to place in the same town[illegible] From the above it appears that [illegible] was arrived at in [illegible] and to Indian Traders in [illegible] General admits as represe[illegible] ent of the Union and Mr. [illegible] as representing the Indian comm[illegible] the [illegible] that vested rights acquired [illegible] should be respected, such vested [illegible] being the right of an Indian and his [illegible] to live and trade, and [illegible] residence or business from [illegible] in the same township.

7. From the evidence it appears that subsequent to the date of the above-quoted correspondence several Indians operating [illegible] and [illegible] carrying on business in [illegible] in which they were not licensed to [illegible] and [illegible] recently an influx of [illegible] Indians [illegible] into several townships [illegible] Witwatersrand, viz., [illegible]burg, Springs [illegible] other places.

8. [illegible] the number of [illegible] could be [illegible] [illegible] was arrived at in [illegible] gal, and the [illegible] titled, upon due [illegible] money, to receive [illegible] towns of Pretoria and [illegible] this judgment the Co[illegible] Revenue [illegible] dealers' [illegible]

11. Some [illegible] ment [illegible] with the power of [illegible] refuse certain licenses [illegible] sub-section [illegible] thereof gives as a [illegible] for refusal of [illegible] application for licenses, to carry on any trade [illegible] articles of food or [illegible] prohibited [illegible] sold [illegible] the [illegible] applicant [illegible] whose decision [illegible] The evidence shows that in a considerable number of cases appeals from decisions of Councils refusing licences to Indians were successfully made to Magistrates.

12. It is alleged on behalf of Indian traders that certain Municipal Councils have consistently refused applications for such licences by Indians solely on the ground that they are Indians. The statement has been denied on behalf of the Municipal Councils concerned.

13. In January, 1915, the Municipal Council of Krugersdorp applied to the Supreme Court at Pretoria for an interdict restraining Messrs. T. W. Beckett & Co., Ltd., from permitting the residence of any Indians or coloured persons on certain stands in the township of Krugersdorp or in the shops thereon or their occupation thereof. The stands in question were in occupation of certain Indians who resided and carried on business there, and the Council contended that this was in conflict with the above-quoted sections *one hundred and thirty* and *one hundred and thirty-one* of the Gold Law of 1908. Mr. Justice Mason granted an Order interdicting the Respondents from permitting the residence of any Indians or coloured persons on the said stands or in the shops thereon or their occupation thereof, other than the *bona fide* servants of the Respondents.

14. The effect of this decision was to close the Indian businesses carried on on the stands in question. Your Committee has it in evidence that several similar applications are pending or contemplated.

15. The Municipal Council of Krugersdorp submitted a Memorandum to your Committee in which its view of the [illegible] position with regard to Indian trading is fully and clearly set forth. As the circumstances with regard to Krugersdorp are also applicable to other towns, and the views of the Krugersdorp Council were supported by other Municipal Councils, a copy of this Memorandum is attached to this Report as Schedule C.

16. A Memorial signed by certain European merchants on the Witwatersrand in favour of Indian traders was submitted to your Committee and is attached to this Report as Schedule D.

CHAPTER III.

17. Until comparatively recently Asiatics who desired to acquire rights to landed property (being unable in terms of Law No. 3 of 1885 to obtain transfer in their own names of such property), caused the same to be transferred to a European, who thereupon passed in favour of the Asiatic, a mortgage bond for the value of the property. These bonds usually contained safeguards for the mortgagor and carried no interest.

18. In recent years this practice has been abandoned, and the *modus operandi* at present in use for acquiring landed property, notwithstanding the provisions of Law No. 3 of 1885, is for the Asiatic concerned and some of his friends or employees to form and register a limited liability company in Transvaal for the purpose of purchasing and acquiring land. Most of the companies so registered are "private" companies for

(Continued on page 8.)

Democracy and Direct Action.

(BY BERTRAND RUSSELL.)

The battle for political democracy has been won: white men everywhere are to live under the regime of parliamentary government. Russia, which for the present is trying a new form of constitution, will probably be led by internal or external pressure to adopt the system favoured by the Western Powers, writes Mr. Bertrand Russell in the "English Review."

But even before this contest was decided a new one was seen to be beginning. The form of government in the United States, Britain, and France is a capitalistic or plutocratic democracy: the democracy which exists in the political sphere finds no counterpart in the economic world. The struggle for economic democracy seems likely to dominate politics for many years to come. The Russian Government, which cares nothing for the forms of political democracy, stands for a very extreme form of economic democracy. A strong and apparently growing party in Germany has similar aims. Of opinions in France I know nothing, but in this country the desire of the workers to obtain control of industries, subject to State ownership, though not sufficiently strong numerically to have much influence on the *personnel* of Parliament, is nevertheless able, through organisation in key industries, to exert a powerful pressure on the Government and to cause fear of industrial upheavals to become widespread throughout the middle and upper classes. We have thus the spectacle of opposition between a new democratically elected Parliament and the sections of the nation which consider themselves the most democratic. In such circumstances many friends of democracy become bewildered and grow perplexed as to the aims they ought to pursue or the party with which they ought to sympathise.

The time was when the idea of parliamentary government inspired enthusiasm, but that time is past. Already before the war legislation had come to be more and more determined by contest between interests outside the legislature, bringing pressure to bear directly upon the Government. This tendency has been much accelerated. The view which prevails in the ranks of organised labour—and not only there—is that Parliament exists merely to give effect to the decisions of the Government, while those decisions themselves, so far from representing any settled policy, embody nothing but the momentary balance of forces and the compromise most likely to secure temporary peace. The weapon of Labour in these contests is no longer the vote, but the threat of a strike—"direct action." It was the leaders of the *Confederation Generale du Travail* during the twenty years preceding the war who first developed this theory of the best tactics for Labour. But it was experience rather than theory that led to its widespread adoption—the experience largely of the untrustworthiness of Parliamentary Socialist leaders and of the reactionary social forces to which they were exposed.

THE POSITION.

To the traditional doctrine of democracy there is something repugnant in this whole method. Put crudely and nakedly, the position is this: The organised workers in a key industry can inflict so much hardship upon the community by a strike that the community is willing to yield to their demands things which it would never yield except under the threat of force. This may be represented as the substitution of the private force of a minority in place of law as embodying the will of the majority. On this basis a very formidable indictment of direct action can be built up.

There is no denying that direct action involves grave dangers, and, if abused, may theoretically lead to very bad results. In this country, when (in 1917) organised labour wished to send delegates to Stockholm, the Seamen's and Firemen's Union prevented them from doing so, with the enthusiastic approval of the capitalist Press. Such interferences of minorities with the freedom of action of majorities are possible; it is also possible for majorities to interfere with the legitimate freedom of minorities. Like all use of force, whether inside or outside the law, direct action makes tyranny possible. And if one were anxious to draw a gloomy picture of terrors ahead, one might prophesy that certain well-organised vital industries—say, the Triple Alliance of miners, railwaymen, and transport-workers—would learn to combine, not only against the employers, but against the community as a whole. We shall be told that this will happen unless a firm stand is made now. We shall be told that, if it does happen, the indignant public will have, sooner or later, to devote itself to the organisation of blacklegs, in spite of the danger of civil disturbance and industrial chaos that such a course would involve. No doubt such dangers would be real if it could be assumed that organised labour is wholly destitute of common sense and public spirit. But such an assumption could never be made except to flatter the fears of property-owners. Let us leave nightmares on one side and come to the consideration of the good and harm that are actually likely to result in practice from the increasing resort to direct action as a means of influencing government.

Many people speak and write as though the beginning and end of democracy were the rule of the majority. But this is far too mechanical a view. It leaves out of account two questions of great importance, namely: (1) What should be the group of which the majority is to prevail? (2) What are the matters with which the majority has a right to interfere? Right answers to these questions are essential if nominal democracy is not to develop into a new and more stable form of tyranny: for minorities and subordinate groups have the right to live, and must not be internally subject to the malice of hostile masses.

NATIONALITY.

The first question is familiar in one form, namely, that of nationality. It is recognised as contrary to the theory of democracy to combine into one State a big nation and a small one when the small nation desires to be independent. To allow votes to the citizens of the small nation is no remedy, since they can always be outvoted by the citizens of the large nation. The popularly-elected legislature, if it is to be genuinely democratic, must represent one nation; or, if more are to be represented, it must be by a federal arrangement which safeguards the smaller units. A legislature should exist for defined purposes, and should cover a larger or smaller area according to the nature of those purposes. At this moment, when an attempt is being made to create a League of Nations for certain objects, this point does not need emphasising.

But it is not only geographical units, such as nations, that have a right, according to the true theory of democracy, to autonomy for certain purposes. Just the same principle applies to any group which has important internal concerns that affect the members of the group enormously more than they affect outsiders. The coal trade, for example, might legitimately say: "What concerns the community is the quantity and price of the coal that we supply. But our conditions and hours of work, our technical methods of production, and the share of the produce that we choose to allow to the land-owners and capitalists who at present own and manage the collieries, all these are internal concerns of the coal trade, in which the general public has no right to interfere. For these purposes we demand an internal Parliament, in which those who are interested as owners and capitalists may have one vote each, but no more." If such a demand were put forward it would be as impossible to resist on democratic grounds as the demand for autonomy on the part of a small nation. Yet it is perfectly clear that the coal trade could not induce the community to agree to such a proposal, especially where it infringes the "rights of property," unless it were sufficiently well organised to be able to do grave injury to the community in the event of its proposal being rejected—just as no small nation except Norway, so far as my memory serves me, has ever obtained independence from a large one to which it was subject except by war or the threat of war.

The fact is that democracies, as soon as they are well established, are just as jealous of power as other forms of government. It is, therefore, necessary, if subordinate groups are to obtain their rights, that they shall have some means of bringing pressure to bear upon the Government. The Benthamite theory, upon which democracy is still defended by some doctrinaires, was that each voter would look after his own interest, and in the resultant each man's interest would receive its proportionate share of attention. But human nature is neither so rational nor so self-centred as Bentham imagined. In practice it is easier, by arousing hatred and jealousies, to induce men to vote against the interests of others than to persuade them to vote for their own interests. In the recent General Election in this country very few electors remembered their own interests at all. They voted for the man who showed the loudest zeal for hanging the Kaiser, not because they imagined they would be richer if he were hanged, but as an expression of disinterested hatred. This is one of the reasons why autonomy is important; in order that, as far as possible, no group shall have its internal concerns determined for it by those who hate it. And this result is not secured by the mere *form* of democracy; it can only be secured by careful devolution of special powers to special groups, so as to secure, as far as possible, that legislation shall be inspired by the self-interest of those concerned, not by the hostility of those not concerned.

WHERE DEMOCRACY CAN INTERFERE

This brings us to the second of the two questions mentioned above—a question which is, in fact, closely bound up with the first. Our second question was: What are the matters with which the democracy has a right to interfere? It is now generally recognised that religion, for example, is a question with which no Government should interfere. If a Mahomedan comes to live in England we do not think it right to force him to profess Christianity. This is a comparatively recent change; three centuries ago no State recognised the right of the individual to choose his own religion. (Some other personal rights have been longer recognised: a man may choose his own wife, though in Christian countries he must no choose more than one.) When it ceased to be illegal to hold that the earth goes round the sun, it was not made illegal to believe that the sun goes round the earth. In such matters it has been found, with intense surprise, that personal liberty does not entail anarchy. Even the sternest supporters of the rule of the majority would not hold that the Archbishop of Canterbury ought to turn Buddhist if Parliament ordered him to do so. And Parliament does not, as a rule, issue orders of this kind, largely because it is known that the resistance would be formidable and that it would have support in public opinion.

In theory the formula as to legitimate interferences is simple. A democracy has a right to interfere with those of the affairs of a group which intimately concern people outside the group, but not with those which have comparatively slight effects outside the group. In practice this formula may sometimes be difficult to apply, but often its application is clear. If, for example, the Welsh wish to have their elementary education conducted in Welsh, that is a matter which concerns them so much more intimately than anyone else that there can be no good reason why the rest of the United Kingdom should interfere.

Thus the theory of democracy demands a good deal more than the mere mechanical supremacy of the majority. It demands (1) division of the community into more or less autonomous groups; (2) delimitation of the powers of the autonomous groups by determining which of their concerns are so much more important to themselves than to others that others had better have no say in them.

DIRECT ACTION.

Direct action may, in most cases, be judged by these tests. In an ideal democracy, industries, or groups of industries, would be self-governing as regards almost everything except the price and quantity of their product, and their self-government would be democratic. Measures which they would then be able to adopt autonomously they are now justified in extorting from the Government by direct action. At present the extreme limit of imaginable official concession is a conference in which the men and the employers are represented equally; but this is very far from democracy, since the men are much more numerous than the employers. *This* application of majority-rule is abhorent to those who invoke majority-rule against direct actionists, yet it is absolutely in accordance with the principles of democracy. It must at best be a long and difficult process to procure formal self-government for industries. Meanwhile, they have the same right that belongs to oppressed national groups, the right of securing the substance of autonomy by making it difficult and painful to go against their wishes in matters primarily concerning themselves. So long as they confine themselves to such matters their action is justified by the strictest principles of theoretical democracy, and those who decry it have been led by prejudice to mistake the empty form of democracy for its substance.

Certain practical limitations, however, are important to remember. In the first place, it is unwise for a section to set out to extort concessions from the Government by force if, *in the long run*, public opinion will be on the side of the Government. For a Government backed by public opinion will be able, in a prolonged struggle, to defeat any subordinate section. In the second place, it is important to render every struggle of this kind, when it does occur, a means of educating public opinion by making facts known which would otherwise remain more or less hidden. In a large community most people know very little about the affairs of other groups than their own. The only way in which a group can get its concerns widely known is by affording "copy" for the newspapers and by showing itself sufficiently strong and determined to command respect. When these conditions are fulfilled, even if it is force that is brought to bear upon the *Government*, it is persuasion that is brought to bear upon the *community*. And, in the long run, no victory is secure unless it rests upon persuasion and employs force at most as a means to persuasion.

PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION.

The mention of the Press and its effect on public opinion suggests a direction in which direct action has sometimes been advocated, namely, to counteract the capitalist bias of almost all great newspapers. One can imagine compositors refusing to set up some statement about trade union action which they know to be directly contrary to the truth. Or they might insist on setting up side by side a statement of the case from the trade union standpoint. Such a weapon, if it were used sparingly and judiciously, might do much to counteract the influence of the newspapers in misleading public opinion. So long as the capitalist system persists, most newspapers are bound to be capitalist ventures; and to present "facts", in the main, in the way that suits capitalist interests. A strong case can be made out for the use of direct action to counteract this tendency. But it is obvious that very grave dangers would attend such a practice if it became common. A censorship of the Press by trade unionists would, in the long run, be just as harmful as any other censorship. It is improbable, however, that the method could be carried to such extremes, since, if it were, a special set of blackleg compositors would be trained up and no others would gain admission to the offices of capitalist newspapers. In this case, as in others, the dangers supposed to belong to the method of direct action are largely illusory, owing to the natural limitations of its effectiveness.

Direct action may be employed (a) for amelioration of trade conditions within the present economic system; (b) for economic reconstruction, including the partial or complete abolition of the capitalist system; (c) for political ends, such as altering the form of government, extension of the suffrage, forcing an appeal to the country, or amnesty for political prisoners. Of these three, no one nowadays would deny the legitimacy of the first, except in exceptional circumstances. The third, except for purposes of establishing democracy where it does not yet exist, seems a dubious expedient if democracy, in spite of its faults is recognised as the best practicable form of government; but in certain cases—for example, where there has been infringement of some important right such as free speech—it may be justifiable. The second of the above uses of the strike, for the fundamental change of the economic system, has been made familiar by the French Syndicalists. It seems fairly certain that, for considerable time to come, the main struggle in Europe will be between capitalism and some form of socialism, and it is highly probable that in this struggle the strike will play a great part. To introduce democracy into industry by any other method would be very difficult. And the principle of group-autonomy justifies this method so long as the rest of the community opposes self-government for industries which desire it. Direct action has its dangers, but so has every vigorous form of activity. And in our recent realisation of the importance of law we must not forget that the greatest all dangers to a civilisation is to become stereotyped and stagnant. From this danger, at least, industrial unrest is likely to save us.

REDUCING TO HELOTRY.

(Continued from page 7.)

which, under the Company's Law in force in the Transvaal, two shareholders are sufficient. Thus, although A and B, being Asiatics, may not obtain transfer of land in Transvaal in their own names, they may, and do, by forming themselves into a private company with limited liability as A. B. and Company, Limited, obtain transfer of such land in the name of the company. Law No. 3 of 1885 is thus rendered practically inoperative.

An action is at present pending in the Supreme Court of the Transvaal in which the validity of a company registered in circumstances as above set forth will be tested.

19. Particulars of companies registered in Transvaal and in which Asiatics have an exclusive or controlling interest are set forth in Schedule E attached to this Report.

CHAPTER IV.

20. From the evidence it appears that the following points require consideration and have to be dealt with, viz.:—

A. The position of Indian traders on proclaimed Mining Areas at the time of the Smuts-Gandhi agreement in June, 1914.

B. The position of Indian traders on proclaimed Mining Areas who obtained licences and opened businesses subsequent to June, 1914.

C. The position limited liability companies consisting of, or controlled by Asiatics, and formed for the purpose of acquiring, or which have acquired, landed property, although the shareholders of such companies are debarred by the provisions of Law No. 3 of 1885 from owning land as individuals.

CHAPTER V.

21. Your Committee is of opinion and recommends:— (a) that the vested rights of Indians, who were carrying on business in proclaimed Mining Areas in June, 1914, should be respected, (b) that the vested rights of Indians who since that date obtained trading licences and are carrying on business on such areas should also be respected, (c) that Indians should have the right to transfer and make over their existing business to other Indians legally residing in the Transvaal, (d) that steps should immediately be taken to render it impossible for any Indian or Asiatic in future to obtain a trading licence for a new business—in other words that whilst existing rights should be recognised and protected, and where necessary validated and legalised, no further obtaining of trading licences (save and except as renewals of existing licences), or opening of new businesses by Indians or Asiatics should be allowed.

22. Your Committee suggests fixing the 1st of May, 1919, as the date after which no new trading licences (save and except as renewals, as abovementioned shall be granted to Indians or Asiatics. It is recommended that a register should at once be framed by Government of all licences and businesses held and owned by Indians and Asiatics on 1st May, 1919, for purposes of future reference.

23. Your Committee is further of opinion that legislation should immediately be introduced for the purpose of amending Law No. 3 of 1885, and, if necessary, the Company Law, in such manner that the prohibitions against the owning of fixed property contained in Law No. 3 of 1885 be extended to any company or other body, corporate or incorporate, if the persons who have the controlling interest therein belong to any of the native races of Asia, and that it be rendered impossible for prohibited individuals to acquire landed property by means of forming and registering a limited company.

A draft Bill embodying the above recommendations is attached to this Report as Schedule F.

24. In view of the extreme importance of putting an end—without delay—to the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, your Committee is of opinion and urgently recommends that the abovementioned Bill be submitted to Parliament during the course of the present Session for the purpose of passing the necessary legislation.

20th April, 1919.

EDW. ROOTH,
Chairman.

"VOTELESS BRITISH SUBJECTS IN SOUTH AFRICA."

Colonel Wedgwood asked the Prime Minister whether he was aware that the Report of the South African Parliamentary Committee on the disabilities of the Indians in the Transvaal recommended that no new trading licences should be granted to Indians and also that the holding of land by Indians, even in corporate form, should be made illegal, and asked for immediate legislation; and what steps His Majesty's Government intended to take to protect the rights and opportunities of voteless British subjects in South Africa?

Lieut.-Colonel Amery: I am aware of the Report referred to, but it does not, as I understand, contain any recommendation regarding trading licences such as is suggested. With regard to the holding of land, the object of the Bill framed by the Committee is, I understand, to prevent what is regarded as an evasion of the law, which has been in force for many years in the Transvaal. Existing rights are, however, to be protected. The Secretary of State has not yet received the text of the Bill, but he has been in communication with the Governor-General, and as at present advised does not think that it is necessary to approach the Union Government on the subject.

Colonel Wedgwood: Has the India Office been approached by the Colonial Office on this question of safeguarding the rights of our Indian fellow subjects?

Lieut.-Colonel Amery: My hon. and gallant Friend should, I think, address that question to the India Office.

Colonel Wedgwood: I asked whether the Colonial Office had approached the India Office, not whether the Indians had approached it?

Lieut.-Colonel Amery: If the hon. and gallant Gentleman will give notice of that question, I will look into it.—"India."

ROBBERY OF INDIANS' RIGHT.

"India" writes:—

Telegrams from South Africa indicate that the deadset against Indians in the Transvaal continues unabated. The "Times" correspondent at Capetown says (May 22):—

A somewhat heated discussion took place in the House of Assembly yesterday and to-day in connexion with a Bill giving effect to the recommendations, telegraphed some time ago, of the Select Committee on Indian Traders in the Transvaal. The Bill protects vested rights, but there is a sharp difference of opinion whether the phrase applies as from 1914, where General Smuts came to an understanding with Mr Gandhi, or from July, 1919, which the Bill proposes.

Sir Abe Bailey went so far as to say that the Bill as it stood involved a deliberate violation of the 1914 agreement, and drew sharp rebukes from both Sir Thomas Smartt and Merriman when he said that "so far as the Imperial aspect of the question was concerned, they had seen that a considerable portion of India had been in revolt, and one of the leaders was Mr. Gandhi." It is only fair to add that Sir Abe Bailey subsequently deprecated any suggestion of indifference to India's services in the war, but Sir Thomas Smartt" characterised his speech as ungenerous and unfortunate," and described the allusion to Mr. Gandhi as "ill-advised." Ultimately an amendment substituting 1914 for 1919 was defeated by a narrow majority.

As a pendant to this report we reproduce the following remark from the Wellington (New Zealand) "Evening Post," which eulogises the candour of Mr. Montagu's appeal to the Dominions in his Indian Budget speech, and considers that the readjustment of mutual relations between the various parts of the Empire on a business footing is only possible if such plainness of speech is substituted for the make-believe and diplomatic politeness whereby inconvenient facts are disguised.

The Dominions should relax the embargo on Indian immigration to the fullest extent compatible with economic safety and racial purity, conceding forthwith the modest requests of the Indian delegates at the Peace Conference for the admission of tourists, students, and business men making temporary visits, and they should also consider other means of abating India's suspicion and distrust, which otherwise might be a serious obstacle to closer Imperial union.

A Reuter telegram from Capetown dated May 23, says:—

In the Union House of Assembly to-day the Indian Bill emerged from Committee with amendments prohibiting the holding of mortgages by Asiatics on property, except as security for a bona fide loan or investment, and providing that any Asiatic company which acquired fixed property after the 1st instant should dispose of the same within two years, or a further period as fixed by a competent court, with a rider that in the event of failure to do so the property might be sold by order of the Court.

[Note.—Mortgage bonds are now, for the first time, and contrary to the principles of Roman Dutch Law, now to be treated as "fixed property." These amendments complete the robbery by the Union Parliament of a right always enjoyed by Transvaal Indians—Ed., "India."]

"A DEATH SENTENCE."

MR. POLAK'S VIEW.

Mr. Hy. S. L. Polak writes in the "Manchester Guardian" from London, under date May 22:—

Representing in this country, as it is my privilege to, the interests of South African Indians, and in particular those of the Transvaal, may I be allowed, on behalf of my constituents, to express deep alarm and anxiety at the report of the Select Committee of the Union Assembly and the bill that has now been introduced, of which a summary has been transmitted to this country from Cape Town? I do not know what was the composition of this Select Committee, but its recommendations are of such a sweeping character that South African Indians will regard them as in the nature of a death sentence. They take away from the Transvaal Indian population rights enjoyed by them for very many years, and, what is worse still, they propose legislation of a character that will inevitably be copied in the other provinces of the Union.

If effect be given to these recommendations the following circumstances will arise:—

(a) An Indian born in the Transvaal will be unable to secure any new licence to trade.

(b) An Indian trader having a prosperous business in a Transvaal town will be prohibited from extending his enterprise by taking out a new licence for a branch business, either in the same town or in any other.

The whole object of the proposed legislation is to restrict and eventually eliminate Indian trade in the Transvaal.

It is amazing that after four years of war in which India played a noble part, the Union of South Africa should have introduced still further anti-Indian legislation, in addition to that against which Indians in South Africa and India alike have for long been vehemently protesting. I am confident that there must be many responsible South Africans who will deeply regret the results of this reference to the Select Committee of the Union Assembly. I need hardly emphasise the effect that this new anti-Indian campaign will have upon the situation in India. What India feels about the treatment of her children in some of the Dominions was amply demonstrated in 1913, when Lord Hardinge protested against the happenings in South Africa in "undiplomatic" language. To-day Indian is more acutely conscious of her status in the Empire and the right of her Children resident in the Dominions to equal treatment.

EX-KAISER AND EX-CROWN PRINCE.

KEEP A CLOSER WATCH.

COUNCIL OF FOUR'S WARNING TO NETHERLANDS.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 2.

PARIS.—According to the "Excelsior" the Council of Four, in view of the rumours concerning the escape of the Crown Prince, has decided to direct the attention of the Netherlands Government to the possible important consequences of such escape and to request the Government to keep a closer watch over the ex-Kaiser.

EX-CROWN PRINCE.

STILL IN WIERINGEN.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 2.

THE HAGUE.—It is officially announced that the Crown Prince is still in Wieringen.

VIRAMGAM RIOT CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

AHMADABAD, July 1.

Before the Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. C. V. Vernon, President and Rao Bahadur Chunilal, V. Setalvad and Mr. S. G. Velinker, Commissioners, the further hearing of the Viramgaum riots case, in which 62 persons stand charged with waging war against the King, rioting, arson, receiving stolen property etc., was proceeded with. The case consists of two chief parts, viz, first, rioting at the railway station which began at 12 noon and went on till 3 p.m., and again was the scene of rioting at about 4 p.m., and second, the rioting at the town, the burning alive of the aval karkun etc. The prosecution having led in evidence as to the rioting scenes at the railway station implicating those of the accused who took part therein, the evidence relating to the town riots was led. The Police Sub-Inspector, Motichandra Ramchandra deposed that he was at Viramgaum on the day of the riots. He made the first complaint regarding the occurrences and investigated the later on 14th and 15th April. He prepared several panchnamas, which were filed as exhibits. Most of them related to the recovery of various sums, ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 750, from several of the accused.

Cross-examined the witness stated that he first heard about the riots about 1 p.m. and later heard that a crowd had gone to his house enquiring for him. The witness returned home at 2-30 p.m. when he found no rioters there. At 3-30 p.m. he received information through his landlord that another crowd was coming towards his house with the object of requesting him to put a stop to the shooting that was going on and that that if he did not do so, he would be killed in the same way as the aval karkun, Mr. Madhavlal, by being burnt alive. Acting on the advice of his landlord, he hid himself in an adjoining cattleshed at 3-30 p.m.

The witness was cross-examined by the defence pleaders with a view to show that their clients had been implicated in the case through private enemity and factions in the town of Viramgaum. The case is proceeding.

STEAMER WITH FULL CARGO OF RICE WRECKED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON July 2.

The ten thousand ton steamer Warpeffin chartered by the British India, which left Moulmein on Sunday with a full cargo of rice for Calcutta, went ashore on the Amherst Reef on Monday and became a total wreck. The crew of forty are all saved and have arrived in Moulmein leaving to-day for Rangoon.

BURMAN TRAINER DISQUALIFIED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 2.

The stewards of the Turf Club have disqualified one Burman trainer and his jockey and ordered that entries of all ponies trained by him be refused till the end of 1919 as the result of an incident at last Saturday's meeting. Two ponies from the same stable finished first and second, the second being hard pulled to avoid winning. The principal owner affected is Mr. B. N. Burjorjee, the owner of the winner.

BANK OF MADRAS DECLARES DIVIDEND OF 10 P. C.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 2.

The Bank of Madras has declared a dividend of ten per cent. and a bonus of two per cent. A sum of one lakh is transferred to the Reserve Fund and Rs. 3,99,488-5-10 is carried forward.

A Trivandrum message says:—

It is stated that Mr. A. E. Vernede, a European, has been arrested at Devicolam under instructions from the British authorities, on the charges of breaches of contract.

FLOODS IN BOMBAY.

AFTER FOUR DAYS' RAIN.

HEAVY DOWNPOUR.

It never rains, but it pours. Bombay was rather expectantly waiting for rains, and there was great cause for anxiety all over the Presidency, and now we have a deluge. Since Sunday we are having rain, rain and nothing but rain, and the millionaire owners of jerry buildings in the city are having an anxious time of it. The rain which began in right earnest on the afternoon of Sunday has been falling without any intermission, except for a short break on Tuesday afternoon. Any defect in the quantity since the commencement has been put right by the deluge of the past few days, and now there is a surplus of nearly 10 inches, according to the figures of Tuesday. On Monday the rainfall amounted to 4.22 inches and since then we have had increasing quantities day after day. The climax was reached on Monday night when it rained through twelve hours with intervals of furious gusts of wind, and it continued until Tuesday afternoon when there was a short rest. On Tuesday the whole traffic of the city was thrown into confusion. It was impossible to find any sort of accommodation whether in the trams, trains or gharrys. All proved impossible. The tram traffic was almost entirely stopped owing to the floods in Null Bazar, Parel and other parts. People had to get down after proceeding half the distance. There were a couple of accidents on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and that brought about a complete dislocation of traffic, which inconvenienced a great number of people who came to the city from the suburbs. Gharrys could not be found for love or money, and the people were in a sad plight. Then it was impossible owing to the floods to cross some of the important thoroughfares, and the situation grew very difficult. The short break in the afternoon on Tuesday, however, eased matters a bit and things resumed their normal aspect. But the city has not seen the last of the deluge, for in the evening the rain again came with unsurpassed violence and since then to the time of writing on Wednesday evening, there has been no stop. The slums in Bombay in the low-lying parts of the city was surrounded by large stretches of water, as owing to the defective drainage arrangements and the low plinth of the houses the waters find a ready welcome in the houses of the poor. The maidans presented an aspect very pleasing to the eye. There were small tanks formed on some of these, and they tempted street-urchins, who used them as their swimming baths. On the Chowpatty, the Gymkhana grounds were completely submerged in both rain and sea water and it was impossible to take a walk on the Kennedy Sea Face.

The dislocation of the tram and train services on Tuesday caused great sufferings to the poorer citizens of Bombay. People who wanted to find a seat in a tram generally secured just enough standing room after a wait of an hour or more in a violent downpour of rain, and then when they did succeed in their object they had to get down somewhere near Null Bazar or Victoria Gardens, and then take a walk back or wade knee-deep through water. The same tale was unfolded by the railway passengers and people were crushed like sardine in every compartment, as there is no restriction in vogue regarding numbers, as there is on the tramway. On Tuesday evening, Null Bazar was impassable from three to seven and more.

If it rains in this way for a few more days it is difficult to say what will be the condition of the city. So far there have been no house collapses, but we cannot say for certain whether the good fortune of Bombay will continue if it rains without ceasing. For there is such a thing as too much of a good thing, and the jerry builders in Bombay who have had their full play without much hindrance from the local bodies, have cause to be uneasy.

WONDERFUL SPECIFIC
FOR
ASTHMA
Radical and Sure Cure.

by which Asthmatic patients suffering from over 25, 30 or 40 years and given up by English and Indian Physicians, no matter if it is from the birth or it is inherited from ancestors are radically cured of their disease, is distributed gratis to Asthmatic patients in Benares daily.

Out-door patients have to pay Rs. 10-6 for the specific of four weeks' use, three weeks' Rs. 9-5, two weeks' Rs. 6-5 and for one week's Rs. 3-4. Full amount will be refunded if after finishing the treatment any Asthma fit appears in their lives.

The Specific is to be taken for twelve weeks only.

Ingredients are VEGETABLES and HERBS only and free from opium or any poisonous substance or hot effect.

It is guaranteed that no relapse of Asthma appears from THE VERY FIRST DAY of commencing the treatment till the end of their lives, whether they stop in Benares during the treatment or they take the Specific at their home.

Opium is strictly prohibited.

Testimonials are sent free.

Address:—
K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City, U. P., India.
Table No. 5.
(11)

MARKET FOR GRANT ROAD RESIDENTS.

COMMISSIONER'S PROPOSAL.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding.

The Committee considered a letter to the President, from Mr. Shridharrao R. Bagwe—stating that the nearest markets used by the people of Grant Road and adjacent localities were the Null Bazar, Chowpatty and Cheera Bazar markets, all of which were far away from the locality; that owing to this inconvenience sellers of vegetables and fish and their customers utilised the footpath existing between Charni Road Tram junction and Grant Road Tram Terminus; that the footpath was consequently rendered very dirty; that the manner in which vegetables and fish were exposed there for sale was very dangerous to public health; and that there were besides half a dozen mutton shops scattered over the area, none of which appeared to be in a satisfactory state, requesting that a vegetable, fish and meat market might be established at an early date on a suitable site for the locality, as a tentative measure, and that the footpath in question be cleared of its encumbrances.

The Committee also considered a letter to the Corporation from Mr. Nusserwanjee Nanabhoy Bhiwandiwala, suggesting that a market might be constructed on the vacant plot of land opposite the goods office of the B. B. & C I. Railway at Foras Road near the Grant Road Railway Staton; and that if this was not feasible, the plot might be converted into a garden and the present unserviceable garden at Foras Road turned into a mutton and fish market.

The Commissioner, in the course of a letter, said:

"I have the honour to refer to Standing Committee Resolutions Nos. 3277, dated the 22nd August 1917, 1219, dated the 15th May 1918, and 9503, dated the 9th March 1919 and Corporation Resolutions Nos. 3621, dated the 6th September 1917, 1811, dated the 13th June 1918, and 270, dated the 7th April 1919, regarding the provision of a market for the residents of Grant Road and the adjacent localities. Endeavours having been made to find other suitable sites in the neighbourhood, it has not been found possible to propose any site save a portion of the reclaimed Gilder Tank abutting on Foras Road. I submit herewith a plan showing the portion of the tank site, which it is suggested should be reserved for the market, and a plan of the market itself, providing for 108 stalls for vegetables, 80 for fish, 25 for mutton, and 5 fowl rooms, a cold storage room, and quarters for an inspector and 2 peons. An estimate amounting to Rs. 4,20,400 of the cost of constructing the buildings is also submitted. The cost is undoubtedly very high but an up-to-date market is very badly needed in this locality. The estimates have been revised and checked carefully by the Executive Engineer, and if a substantial market providing the accommodation suggested is to be constructed in the locality, I think that the high cost will have to be faced. The estimate of the return from the market is rather less than 3 per cent."

The Committee resolved to forward the letters to the Corporation for orders.

BOARDING HOUSES.

The Committee considered a letter to the President, from Mr. G. V. Patwardhan and others, stating that keepers of boarding houses under the pretext of "war time" had raised their rates enormously of late, although the food supplied by some of them was of a very inferior kind and that they were exposed to attacks of such dreadful diseases as cholera, influenza, etc., owing to such bad food; suggesting that the Municipal authorities should pay surprise visits to these places and should inspect and analyse some of the articles of consumption supplied to the boarders; and that the superior officers of the Municipality should inspect these places and not depend upon the reports of subordinates; and adding that then only the diseases prevalent among the boarders could be prevented; and requesting that endeavours might be made to bring about 'a radical change in the system of hotels' in Bombay.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MAJOR SITWELL AT KIREEE.

(From a Correspondent.)

KIRKEE, July 28.

On Friday, 27th June, Major Sitwell, R.A., Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee was entertained at a *Pan-Supari* party by the managers and members of the Advisary Board of the Alegaoker's Day and Night Schools, Kirkee, in the Pendal Lines Free School.

Mr. Gardner M. E., Mr. Honnor, Assistant Manager, Mr. Holman Manager, Captain Sydenham, Assistant Inspector of ammunition Capt. Cuerdon Commissary Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, and many other gentlemen were present together with a large number of Factory hands and boys of the schools. Mr. D. V. Potdar presided. Sardar Abashaheb, Mujumdar's Inamdar of Bhonkhel, then read and presented the farewell address to Major Sitwell.

INCOME TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The income-tax collected from the Bombay Presidency for the year 1916-1917 was Rs. 1,39,18,054, and for 1917-1918 Rs. 2,05,49,259.

Owing to heavy amounts recovered by way of Income Tax and Super Tax, it will be most important to know the result of the collection of Revenue under these heads for the periods till the 31st March 1919, as well as till the 30th June 1919.

As daily receipts are banked or collected in Government Treasuries, the figures suggested can be available by this time and it will be mostly interesting to the Members of the Imperial Council to note what amount is wanting to meet the extra costs proposed to be realized by the Excess Profit's Duty.—Yours, etc.

RELIEF.

July 2.

"LAST DAYS" OF WORLD.

HORRIBLE THINGS AHEAD.

Torn between dismay over prevailing wickedness and anticipation of the approaching end of the world, members of the Prophetical Society had a gloomy forty-seventh conference in Sion College, London, in mail week. Prophetic vision and platform eloquence combined to produce a state of depression which even the summer sunshine could not wholly dispel.

One learned that everything and every body is drifting to the devil, and "the masses of the people are in the dark as to the stupendous events that seem to be on the very verge of bursting upon an utterly unprepared world and a sleeping Church."

Foremost among the high priests of pessimism was the Rev. W. Fuller Gooch, who declared he had just been reading of a conference of Christian Churches in the Midlands, where two or three leading ministers had actually encouraged dancing among deacons and women teachers in the Sunday schools. (Groans.)

It was, he said only another development of what was going on in the Church; it was horrible and abominable. (Deep groans.) Also it proved that we were in the last days of our time. (Sighs of relief.)

Baron Pascelli mournfully contemplated the year 1919 with awe, and threw out dark hints about the fate of the world in 1927.

The Rev. C. S. Hull, entertained the audience with some personal experiences of spiritualistic phenomena, thereby relieving the prevailing gloom. The "Daily Mail."

THE PROPOSED WORLD COTTON CONFERENCE.

The members of the American Commission which is at present in Manchester for the purpose of inviting representatives of the Lancashire cotton industry to participate in the proposed World Cotton Conference in New Orleans spent most of their day on May 30, in conference with some of the chief organisations of cotton employers in the city. In the morning a deputation first visited the offices of the British Cotton-growing Association, and subsequently, in the conference-room of that Association, all the members of the Commission were met by the representatives of the Federation of Master-Cotton Spinners' Associations, the the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, and the Manchester Cotton Association, with whom they conferred for nearly two hours, and with whom they subsequently lunched at the Midland Hotel.

The proceedings were all held in private. The subjects under discussion included an explanation of the objects of the proposed World Conference and of the system of transportation and warehousing at New Orleans, cotton congress-methods and some necessary reforms in the cotton trade, and the "view point of the New England spinner and manufacturer in owning and planting cotton farms in the Southern States."

The arrangements included a visit to Trafford Park, a lunch given by Sir A. Herbert Dixon, chairman of the Fine Cotton Spinners' Association, visits to the Royal Exchange and the College of Technology, a meeting with the National Federation of Mill Managers, and a supper in Oldham.—The "Manchester Guardian".

DEFENCE OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

Sir William Meyer, in the course of his peregrinations through America, has been trying to defend the British rule. "Had we been only anxious, he is reported to have stated to a press interviewer, for the exploitation of the Indian peoples, we should not have set up our educational standards, but rather cultivated native ignorance; but, as you know, the policy of Britain, wherever she has had to govern native races, is to set them on the feet, to encourage wholesome manhood, and, to introduce such measures of self-rule as would be compatible with native genius.". In support of his statement he might have mentioned that after nearly a century of British rule India was one of the most backward countries in regard to education, that one of the principal reasons urged by Anglo-Indians against the grant of substantial reforms is the widespread illiteracy of the people, that it has been the official hierarchy which has time and again shown that it was opposed to the expansion of educational facilities, and that Mr. Gokhale's very cautios Bill for the extension of primary education met with united opposition from the officials. As for setting the native races on their feet, may we enquire whether before the advent of the British they were on their feet or not, and whether they had not also self-rule? What is the meaning of "wholesome manhood" which the British are encouraging? Is evidence of it to be found in the showering of titles upon flatterers and *Jo Huzurs*, and in the selection of honorary magistrates and darbaris generally from a class of sycophants? It is a well-known fact that men with independence of character who give courageous expression to their views and do not mind official frowns are the least encouraged. Sir William Meyer ought to have selected other aspects of British rule in India to base his eulogy upon, for no one denies that there are features of it, of which any Britisher can justly be proud.—"The Leader."

GADARWARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A correspondent writes from Gadarwara:—

The anniversary of the Public Library of Gadarwara was celebrated on 26th June, with great success. The Hon. Pandit Manoharpant Golvelker presided. Promises of nearly Rs. 1,000 were made on the spot towards the funds of the library.

The next day a performance of "Krishnarjun Yudh"—drama was given by teachers and students, which was greatly appreciated by the public.

THE GHOST WALKS AT CAMBRIDGE.

MIDNIGHT COMEDY IN THE FELLOWS GARDEN.

The students of Christ College determined on the night of May 30 to find out whether the ghost of Christopher Round still walks, says the Cambridge correspondent of the "Daily News." May 29 is the date on which Round is said to have killed his rival, Philip Collier, and the late Mr. A. P. Baker, in his recently published book, claimed that the ghost of Round still haunts the Fellows Garden at 11-30 p.m. on the anniversary of the tragedy.

Last night Prof. Sir Arthur Quiller Couch was addressing the Milton Society, and made two references to the probable visitor. After the meeting nearly all the Milton Society and many other members of the college visited the Fellows Garden. Quite a number of them climbed on to the roof of Fellows buildings to get a good view.

A SILENT SPECTRE.

At 10-30 a form in a black coat and large hat emerged from under the great chestnuts on the left and walked slowly and deliberately, with bent head and hands behind his back as far as the great yew and the weeping ash. Then he stopped suddenly, turned towards the may tree, and then paced up the garden again on the right. In this manner he crossed the lawn twice and then disappeared. Somebody from the roof called out "Round!" but he took no notice.

It was near midnight—the witching hour—when I interviewed the perpetrator of the boax. He was surrounded by an admiring crowd of friends, the hero of the moment.

Having congratulated him on his effort, I asked if it had been pre-arranged, "No," he replied, very modestly, "it was done on the spur of the moment. With the rest I was on the 'leads' watching and waiting, but after a bit we began to get tired We had heard of an organised 'show', but it seemed a long time coming, and it was suggested that I should take the job on before it got too dark and everybody went away. I borrowed a coat and dark felt hat, which I put on sideways, to look like a broad-brimmed beaver, and then followed the course as well as I could remember it."

SECOND "SHOW" SPOILED.

But the best joke is that, while this particular ghost was walking, the "crowd" who were really going to do the "show" were sitting drinking coffee and impatiently waiting for 11-30 to come. The second "Christopher Round" was not only dressed ready, but was climbing through a window into the Fellows garden when the news reached him that the "ghost" had appeared an hour earlier, and having well read in these matters, as all undergraduates are, he at once realised that real ghosts do not appear twice in one night. After repeating as much of the old Army language as he could remember he retired to bed.

The problem of whether or not Christopher Round did kill Philip Collier is not solved, but we have probably heard and seen the last of his "ghost."

WOMAN AS A CORPORATOR.

(From a Correspondent.)

Dr. M. B. Velkar was 'At Home' to the Progressive Volunteers and friends on Monday, the 30th ultimo, when a most interesting gathering was held. Among other guests were Principal Padhye, Mr. Maji Govindji Sheth, Advocate Brahmandkar, Dr. Vazkar, Messrs. Bodas, Deshpande, Bhagwat and Dharadhar, B R. Agaskar, G. S. Talpade, S. K. Naique and K. S. Trilokekar. The hall was prettily decorated, and the smart appearance of the 'Volunteers', under the captaincy of Mr. D. V. Rao, lent a special charm to the entire function.

Dr. Velkar, as host, welcomed the assembly in cordial terms and asked to be allowed to place before it for consideration, as a conversational measure, the subject of 'woman as a corporator.' A lively discussion took place. The house soon divided itself into two sharply contesting parties. The host spoke against the woman as a corporator. He admitted that the woman had contributed to the progress of her nation, but that was through her inspiration exercised at home and not by her voting in a deliberative assembly. Mr. Padhye retorted by saying that from ancient times women were in the forefront along with males in all matters that made for progress, and added that women could not become the voting entities in the past, because then there were no deliberative assemblies as there are now.' Other speakers followed with emphatic and earnest arguments.

Mr. Mawji humourously suggested a compromise between the two parties by saying that no man should be allowed to be a corporator unless he was a married man, so that he could attend the Corporation work with his wife as a corporator by his side. As a corollary, he pointed out that no woman should be permitted to be at the Board unless she was with a husband or a brother as a corporator beside her. Mr. Brahmandkar failed to see the cogency of resisting the claim of a woman to be a corporator, as that privilege would enable her to attend to the questions of education, sanitation, etc., for the benefit of the outer world, now that she was doing the same thing in her house in regard to her children. Mr. G. S. Talpade said the function of the woman was within a sentimental atmosphere, and, therefore, she was disqualified to be in the Corporation confined to practical deliberations. Mr. K. S. Trilokekar stoutly opposed the women's right to aspire to be a corporator. Refreshments were served, and the meeting broke up late in the evening.

RACING IN POONA.

FOR COUNTRY BREDS IN 1920.

Entries closed on Monday, 30th June, 1919.

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED DERBY.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. A. Coningham's b ch h Suffona by Sugar Apple—Fabiana, 3 years.
Capt. J. Crawford's b ch m Artist's Model by Vigilance—Pastel, 3 years.
H. H. Maharani of Baroda's ch ch m Douglassie by Black Douglas—Colasi, 3 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's br ch h Toddy by Cuirass—Palmland, 3 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's ch ch h Cuidon by Cuirass—Pardon, 3 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's b ch h Ma-Bap by Sugar Apple—Mab, 3 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's b ch h Cobble by Courage—Bubbles, 3 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's br ch h Come On by Courage—Muncrayon, 2 years.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's bl ch h Better Luck by Black Douglas—Betty, 3 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b ch h Dispute by Black Douglas—South Ruby, 3 years.
Mr. Heath's b ch h Steel Blue by Bessemer—Dalmatia, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's br ch m Appaline II by Sugar Apple—Aureoline, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's bl ch h Better Hope by Black Douglas—Betty, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's b ch h Black Top by Black Douglas—Mun Cow-Kitarro, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's b ch h Conductor by Cuirass—Cow Negative, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's br ch m Colundum by Black Douglas—Cow Kuranga, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's b ch m Cube Root by Cuirass—Cow Phil Palm II, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's br ch m Cuisona by Cuirass—Cow Sona I, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's b ch h Cultivator by Cuirass—Palmland, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's br ch h Furious by Carrick Fergus—Silly Girl, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's br ch h Furnace by Carrick Fergus—Black Patch, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's b ch m Gullgoon by Black Douglas—Cow Palm, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's b or br ch h Lucullus by Black Douglas—Lucritia, 2 years.

Entries closed on Monday, 30th June, 1919.

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED ST. LEGER.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. A. Coningham's b ch h Suffona, 3 years.
Capt. J. Crawford's b ch m Artist's Model, 3 years.
H. H. Maharani of Baroda's ch ch m Douglassie 3 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's br ch h Toddy, 3 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's ch ch h Cuidon, 3 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's b ch h Ma-Bap, 3 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's b ch h Cobble, 3 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's br ch h Come On, 2 years.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's bl ch h Better Luck, 3 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b ch h Dispute, 3 years.
Mr. Heath's b ch h Steel Blue, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's br ch m Appaline II, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's bl ch h Better Hope, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's b ch h Black Top, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's b ch h Conductor, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's br ch m Colundum, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's b ch m Cube Root, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's br ch m Cuisona, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's b ch h Cultivator, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's br ch h Furious, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's br ch h Furnace, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's ch ch h Gullgoon, 2 years.
Mysore Government Stud Farm's b or br ch h Lucullus, 2 years.

Horses struck out from Poona C. B. Derby and St. Leger, 1919:—

Cherson Lass, Cherson Bill, Pegrie, Mundercel, Alicel, Avocel, Buxtoncel, Harvestcel, Conradel, Apple Pie, Curzon, Black Lead and Lady Carbine.

"THE CONTROL SCANDAL."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Bharucha's letter in your issue of the 30th ultimo I am sure the Government do not need any help from others to defend the principle underlying the system of control. My last letter to you was intended more to shew the public how they themselves could considerably improve some of the various defects in the system by a little self-help and vigilance.

Being partly responsible till now for running 22 cheap shops in Bombay city and the supply of over 3 lakhs bags of rice to 75 cheap shops in the districts I can very well claim to know, to some degree, "the popular side of the picture" as Mr. Bharucha calls it.

Some of the cases related in Mr. Bharucha's letter only prove the additional necessity of representative respectable men in each city or ward keeping a vigilant eye on the grain sellers selected by the Director of Civil Supplies or a Collector. The specific instances given by Mr. Bharucha in his letter have not been overlooked; nor have they escaped notice by the Committee.

I am the last person to believe that the Control system is anything like a perfect one even at present, but it is to be borne in mind that, more often than not, offers of help as put before the authorities have not so far shewn the same solicitude for the poor consumer as some touching letters in the press may indicate.—Yours etc.,

Bombay July 2.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKORDAS.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE OF INDIA.

The Dean of the National Medical College of India writes from Calcutta:—

"Amongst the non-official institutions the National Medical College of India (301-3 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta) has shown great improvement. It is now a splendid institution with Pathological and other departments for Medicine and Surgery under skilled professors. A separate block where students can study practical operative surgery and dissections has added greatly to the stability of the College. Students are now being enrolled. The fee is only Rs. three per month. There are several studentship's in each class and in addition there are Bursaries to the value of Rs. 50, Rs. 40, Rs. 30 and Rs. 25. The College is fulfilling a great want by supplementing official institutions of which there are not enough for hundreds are turned away for want of accomodation. The College is an all-India institution which has been visited and well spoken of by amongst others the Maharajah of Dhurbhangha; Pandit Madan Mohun Malavya; the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir William Duke G.C.I.E.; His Excellency Lord Carmichael late Governor of Bengal and many others."

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

WEEKLY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay during the week ending 28th June was 981 (excluding 31 still births), as against 1,027 in the preceding week and 1,029 in the corresponding week of last year and 589 the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years. During last week, the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911 was 52 compared to 54 in the preceding week and 54 last year and 31 the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.

There were 235 deaths from pneumonia last week as against 276 in the preceding week, the total number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system being 396 as against 439 in the preceding week and 442 in the corresponding week of last year. There were 58 deaths from influenza as against 69 in the preceding week, 74 from ague and remittent fever, 44 from diarrhoea, 11 from small-pox, and 17 from dysentery. There was one death from Kala Azar.

MORTALITY AMONG COMMUNITIES.

During last week the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911 among the different communities was as follows:

	Last Week.	Preceding Week.
Jains	83	81
Brahmins	25	31
Lingaits	352	396
Bhatias	40	33
Hindus of other castes	41	46
Hindus, Low Caste	189	180
Mussalmans	53	54
Parsis	27	24
Jews	55	31
Native Christians	50	41
Eurasians	24	74
Europeans	43	21
Buddhists	179	620

Last week, principal diseases claimed victims as follow among the different communities:—

Communities.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Pneumonia.
Jains	3	0	0	2
Brahmins	2	0	1	6
Lingaits	1	0	0	0
Bhatias	0	0	0	1
Hindus of other castes	30	3	6	28
Hindus, Low Caste	9	2	3	69
Mussulmans	5	1	1	41
Parsis	3	0	0	3
Jews	0	0	0	2
Native Christians	5	2	0	11
Eurasians	0	0	0	0
Europeans	0	0	0	3
Buddhists	0	0	0	1

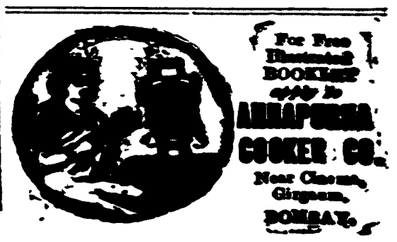
THE CONTROL SCANDAL.

"The Independent writes:—

Commenting on what is describes as "certain information of an uncommonly startling nature disclosed by the "Independent" of Allahabad in its issue of the 21st" the "Jam-e-Jamshed" of Bombay writes:—

"Either the paper is permitted a latitude which is denied to sister journals in other parts of the country or it has undertaken an enterprise of a magnitude and importance in the interests of the public which well nigh remains unsurpassed. If the revelations which it makes regarding the food control procedure in the Bombay Presidency rest on facts, our contemporary has earned renown for itself and relief in future for millions. In the face of the existing serious allegations it will be now out of the question for the Government of Bombay to observe silence or issue a communique which does not bear on the face of it evidence sufficient to contradict the unequivocal assertions of the Independent."

We do not see our contemporary's point re. "latitude which is denied to sister journals." What the "Independent" has done is open to the *Jam* or any other journal in the country to do if they could have mustered similar enterprise and sense of public duty. The matter is not one in respect of which either Regulation III of 1818 or the Defence of India (consolidation) Rules 1915 has any conceivable application. Even in this country we have not yet come to the pass when it can be seriously urged that it is not the duty of the Press to expose flagrant administrative corruption. The issue we have put before the Government of Bombay is a very clear one. The documents we reproduced in facsimile—whose authenticity it is open to anyone to challenge—make out a prima facie case of gross corruption in the department of the Controller of Prices. It is therefore the clear duty of the Government of Bombay to institute an enquiry forthwith into the whole administration of that Department, with a view to restoring its purity, punishing the guilty, and reassuring the victimised public that the abuses are really at an end. As we have already remarked, and as the *Jam* agrees, the scandal bears far too serious an aspect, even to the extent to which it has so far come up to the surface, to be hushed up. The prudence of the ostrich would be ridiculously out of place after the disclosures that have been made.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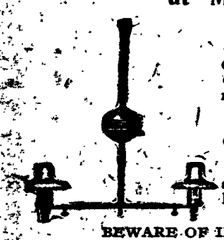

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

BREACH OF YARN CONTRACT.

DECREE IN FAVOUR OF PLAINTIFFS.

Messrs. Chhotalal Lalubhai, a firm ...Plaintiffs

vs.

Popatlal Joitaram a firm .....Defendants.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs to recover from the defendants damages for breach of contract in taking delivery of 25 bales of yarn No. 12½ of the Dawn Mills at the rate of Rs. 1-9-6 per pound on the 1st of November, 1918.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Taraporevala appeared for the defendants.

The facts material to the suit appear in the following judgment of his Lordship, the Chief Justice. His Lordship said:

On the 15th of August, 1918, the plaintiffs sold to the defendants 50 bales of yarn No. 12½ of the Dawn Mills at the rate of Rs. 1-9-6 per pound delivery September-October. The defendants took delivery of twenty-five bales of the September delivery and paid for the same. On the 31st of October, the plaintiffs sent the delivery order to the defendants for the remaining 25 bales. That delivery order came back to the plaintiffs. There is a conflict of evidence as to how it came back. The plaintiffs' broker Nanalal said that he took the delivery order on the 31st of October, to the defendants. The defendants asked him to find a buyer, and it is admitted that they had not at that time found a buyer for the yarn they had bought from the plaintiffs. Then the broker said that on the next day the defendants asked him if the plaintiffs wanted to settle. Finally they asked him to take back the delivery-order to the plaintiffs and asked them to wait till after the Dewali. The broker took the delivery order back to the plaintiffs and they agreed to wait for a few days.

THE DEFENCE VERSION.

The defendants' story on the other hand is that they presented the delivery order to the Mills on the 1st of November and would not get delivery, that they informed the plaintiffs of that fact the same day when the plaintiffs asked for the delivery-order back and said that they would see that the goods were delivered to the defendants from the Mills. It has been proved that the plaintiffs on the 7th of November, having given the delivery-order on the 31st of October to another purchaser, bought another delivery-order from the Mills and sent it to the defendants. Now in considering whether the defendants' story is correct as to what happened on the 1st of November apart from the oral evidence, I have to consider the conduct of the parties, and to see whether they acted on the facts alleged by them respectively as any prudent man would do. I have to consider the admitted fact that the price of this yarn on the 31st of October or 1st of November was Re. 1-1-6. It was therefore to the purchaser's advantage to get out of the contract and to make use of any fact in his favour which the conduct of the plaintiffs allowed him. If, then, Ugarchand the defendant's man had gone to the Mills with the delivery-order on the 1st of November and had been refused delivery I should have expected, considering the state of the market, that the defendants would have at once put on record the fact that they had been refused delivery and that the plaintiffs had committed a breach of their contract. It was a matter of several thousand rupees. When I find that the defendants waited until the 7th of November before writing to the plaintiffs through their pleader, Mr. Suntoke, that the plaintiffs had committed a breach of contract and therefore the contract had been cancelled, I should certainly have been inclined to think that very grave suspicion had been cast on the defendants' story by their own conduct. On the other hand the story told by the broker is extremely probable. The 31st of October, when the delivery order was just before Diwali and if the defendants took delivery on the 1st of November they would have had to pay the plaintiffs for the yarn which they had not sold themselves, and therefore it would be very likely that the defendants would wish to put off taking delivery at any rate for a few days until the market re-opened after the Dewali.

Then as regards what happened on the 1st of November it is quite true that Ugarchand has sworn that he was sent to the Down Mills by his master with the delivery order that he saw a man with spectacles and without any covering on his head, who told him the delivery could not be given and when asked to endorse that on the delivery order informed Ugarchand that that was not their practice. It is quite true that there is nothing improbable in Ugarchand having been sent to the defendants with the delivery order if they really intended to take up and pay for the goods and it is quite true that the Manager of the Mills who has given evidence wears spectacles and is accustomed to sit in his office without any covering on his head. That is equally consistent either with Ugarchand having made a successful shot at a description of the manager or with his having seen the manager at some later time.

"BALANCE OF PROBABILITIES."

I have to look at all the other circumstances to see on which side the balance of probabilities lies. I think it is most probable that the defendants were not anxious to take up the contract considering the state of the market and the fact that they had not sold the yarn. On the plaintiff's side it has been proved that on the 1st of November the Mill had 97 bales of this yarn in stock and no conceivable reason has been urged why the manager, if this delivery order was presented on the morning of the 1st November, should have dishonoured it. A large number of delivery-orders for this yarn were issued by the office on the 31st of October, for from the counterfoil book it seems that 23 orders for 25 bales were issued, but the manager has nothing whatever to do with the issue of delivery-orders. From an examination of the daily reports, it is quite clear that the office must have issued such a large number of delivery-orders knowing that they could not all be honoured if they were presented at the Mill, and it seems probable that there must be some very good reason for the office issuing so many delivery-orders although they had not goods to deliver. They must have had information in the ordinary course that a very large number of those delivery-orders would never be presented. The manager stated that he has no recollection whatever of having refused delivery against delivery-orders on the 1st of November, and I must assume that it would be greatly to the Mills discredit if a delivery order was presented and dishonoured. It has not been shown, that the manager had private instructions to honour one delivery-order either than another, and I think it was sufficient for the plaintiffs to show that they gave the delivery-order, and that the Mills had sufficient goods on the 1st of November to honour that order.

THE DEFENCE FAILS.

The plaintiffs having proved that the onus would lie upon the defendants, first to show that they presented the order; secondly, that they were refused delivery. I do not think that it is of much importance whether the Mill would have honoured the delivery-order which was sent by the plaintiffs on thee 7th of November because the defendants allege that the contract had already been broken on the 1st of November. But the fact that the plaintiffs did send the delivery-order on the 7th of November after the Dewali, was a very striking corroboration of their own story that the defendants returned the first delivery-order on the 1st of November with a request that the plaintiffs should wait. As a matter of fact that delivery-order was sent late on the evening of the 7th of November, and if there is anything in the defendants' point, it has been proved that the Mill had 44 bales on the 8th to deliver. In my opinion, therefore, the defence has failed and the plaintiffs are entitled to claim damages for the failure of the defendants to take delivery at the rate of 8 annas per pound.

There will be a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 5,000 with costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum."

PROBATE OF AN ORAL WILL.

ORDER FOR ISSUE.

Fatmabai and others—Petitioners

vs.

Ismail Mahomed Jaffir Ramjanadi—Caveator

(Before Mr. Justice Marten.)

This was a petition by a Mahomedan (Khoja) widow to get probate of the noncupative will of her husband. The material facts appear in the following judgment of his Lordship

His Lordship said:—

"In this case the petitioners ask for probate of the nuncupative will of rich Khoja Mahomedan. It is quite clear on the authorities of this court that such a will if established on the evidence may be admitted to probate. I may refer to the decision of Sir Lawrence Jenkins (Bombay Law Reporter p. 715).

Now of course in dealing with the question of an alleged oral will, the court has to look closely into the evidence to see that what the testator is alleged to have said he did in fact say and that what he said was intended to take effect as a will. Accordingly where we have minor as heir, in the event of an intestacy, and where under the will there are substantial provisions for charity, and some other bequests, it is natural that in an estate of this size the minor's advisers should think it proper that the will should be proved in solemn form.

THE WITNESSES

The witnesses in support of the will are two gentlemen, namely a pleader, Mr. Merchant, who generally did the business of the testator and a doctor named Rajabally Ramji Lakhdhir, F.R.C.S., of Edinburgh. I have seen both these gentlemen in the witness box. They have given this evidence extremely well, and I am quite satisfied that what they say represents the truth. It is really quite a material story. The testator was taken ill one afternoon and was spitting blood. He expressed a desire to make his will to the doctor (witness) who happened to be in the house. A pleader was sent for, and later in the day Mr. Merchant came to Naravan Dabholkar Road where the testator lived, and there the testator told the pleader what his testamentary wishes were. Mr. Merchant took those instructions down at the time. After they had been taken down the testator's wife, sister, and an infant son, a boy of about 12 or 14, were called by the testator, and in their presence, these instructions were read out. There were two slight alterations made. A legacy to a brother was increased from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000, and two legacies of Rs. 500 each to His Highness the Aga Khan and Her Highness Lady Alishah were added in the will. Thereupon the testator, after ascertaining that his instructions so amended, met with approval of his wife and sister, asked Mr. Merchant to engross the will. Mr. Merchant accordingly went into a room close by, and began to dictate the will to another person. The dictation was very nearly completed, when they came in to tell him that the testator had suddenly died. The pleader accordingly left the room he was in, went to the testator and found that that was the truth.

TWO SMALL POINTS.

I should say that there are two small points on the instructions. One of them relates to a gift of Rs. one lakh to be set apart for a Sanatorium at Khandala, and the words are "an upkeep fund for sanatorium to be provided." Mr. Merchant told me that what the testator said was that this upkeep fund was to come out of the Rs. one lakh and not be in addition to it. This is quite clearly borne out by the engrossment. Therefore in admitting the will to probate. I think it will only be right to add a word or two to make this point quite clear.

Under the above circumstances, I am satisfied that this nuncupative will has been established beyond doubt, and I have not required the oral evidence of the testator's widow and sister who are purda ladies. I will therefore pronounce for the will with the slight verbal amendments that I have mentioned, and of course there should be included in this will the two legacies of Rs. 500 which I have mentioned.

His Lordship accordingly ordered probate to issue to the petitioners, costs of caveat and petition of all parties out of the estate as between solicitor and client.

Mr. Kemp and Mr. Campbell appeared for the petitioners.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Desai appeared for the caveator.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 3RD OF JULY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

460-18—Chit M and K, Laloobhai Dayabhai a firm v Badrinath Sitaram a firm, Ragh and Co.

55-17.—Edg G W & Co., The Indian Bleaching Dyeing and Printing Works Co. & anr v. Messrs Ramdas Sunderji a firm, Bhai K & G, As Part heard, 16-6-19.

S C 49-17.—Edg G W & Co., The Cresant Mills Co, Ld. & anr, Messrs. Ramdas Sunderji a firm, Bhai K and G, as Part heard 16-6-19.

114-18.—Mulla and M, Messrs Dinshaw Namdar & Co. a firm v. A K Eshoo & Co. a firm, C P D Cunha.

127-18. Ardeshir H D & Co., Dharamchand Panalal a firm v. Ramjiwan Mvatia, Pandia & Co.

825-18.—Judah & S, Atmaram Bapuji Kargulkar and anr, Pandurang Balkrishna Pathak, Vachha & Co.

871-18.—Vachha and Co., Pandurang Balkrishna Pathack v. Sadashiv Bhakchadra Pathak & ors, Judah & Co.

864-17.—Daphtary F and D, S K Kelavkar v. Kashinath D Khote & Co., a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

536-18.—Madhowji K & Ch, Shivnarayen Buldeodas a firm v. Messrs Purshottam Goculdas a firm, Captain & V.

168-18.—Mulla and M, Mathurdas Manji v. Messrs Pragdas Budhsen a firm, Vachha and Co.

162-17.—Ardehir H. D. & Co., Rustomji Sethna & anr, The Secretary of State for India in Council, J C G Bowen, For Postponment.

156-18.—Chitnis M & K, Yeshwadabai v. Janardhan Raghunath Warik, Manecklal and K.

1211-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Nandlal Bridhichand v. Kaniram Chandanmal a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

676-18—Ragh N & Co., Krishnarao Mahedev Samal v. Marooti Kundlik Waloong, Subnis & G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS

1458-19—Amarchand & M, Khumaji Gajaji & Co. a firm v. Gulam Husein Ludhabhai.

1475-19.—Khand L & M, Messrs Khumaji Gajaji & Co. a firm v. Burjorji Cawasji Contractor.

1476-19—Khund L & M, Jirup Jethaji & Co. a firm v. Gulam Husein Ludhabhai.

1384-19.—Dubash & Co., Jerup Teja & Co. a firm v. Burjorji Cawasji Contractor.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1193-18—Little and Co., The New Union Flour Mills, Ld. v. Brijmohan Kashi Prasad a firm, Ard H & Co., Part heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

1371-19—Motichand & D, Messrs Makipatram Kanji & Co. a firm v. Messrs Chakabhai Devidas a firm, Dubash & Co.

296-19.—N C Dalal, Judnedhandas Laxmidas Sataria v. Kanagalal Rewashmikar Joshi, Madh K & Ch.

LONG CAUSES.

1198-18—Merwanji K & Co., Shrimal Binraj a firm v. Nihalchand Samaratumal a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

S C Ct. 713-3741-17—Ardeshir H D & Co., Shapurji Framji Colah v. Lookmanji Moosaji & anr, Smetham B & C.

1183-18—Motichand & D, Messrs Esmail Dossa & Co. a firm v. Messrs Kaji Brajani & Co. a firm, Ard H D & Co.

893-18—Bhai K & G, Girdhardas Govindji v. Sadanand Pandurang Mahatre & anr, Ard H D & Co.

1006-18—Manilal & Khiz, Shamji Madhowlal v. Govindrao Vishnu Dev, Hiralal Th & Co.

772-18—Ard H D & Co., Mathuradas Mulchand v. Mahtabhai Chubamac a firm a anr, Malvi M K.

327-18—Ard H D & Co., Bai Jadav widow v Maganlal Bhugwandas, Matubhai J & M.

1458-17—Dik M & K, Harichand Tukaram v. Devji Raghunath, Chit M & K.

1148-17—Little & Co., Wild & Co., a firm v. Khan Sabeb Haji Karan Ilahi Seth, Jehangir & Sur.

600-18—Jehangir & Sur, Ebrahim Mulla Samsudin & Co. a firm v. Mahomedbhai Abdually Patheria, Meh D & L.

1096-18—Khand L & M, Ibrahim Thaverbhai a firm v. Nusserwanji, P Masan, Mulji & Th.

1098-18—Dharamsi & Co., Shoorji Vallabhdas & Co. a firm v. T R Gandhi & Co. a firm, Khandvalla & Co.

1124-18—Purnanand & Club, Messrs Talchand Bhodimal a firm v. Messrs Tulsidas Mahhadas a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

1126-18—Fandia & Co., Dayabhai Khushalabai Patel v. Persishaw Sorabji Contractor, Mulla & Mulla.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

773-18—Matubhai J and M, Harilal Mansukram Parekh v Sorabji Bomanji Kapadia and ors, Payne and Co, Amin and D. Not to be called on till 24-6-19

1773-18—Khandvala and Co, Mohanlal Ugarchand v Manilal Gordhan a firm.

1887-18—Khandwalla and Co, Parbhudas Purshotamdas v Heymchand Jairam, Purnanand and Co.

1920-18—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Manilal Vithaldas a firm v Chunilal Motichand and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

933-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Tarachand Murlidhar a firm and ors, Kanga and S.

1059-17—Mulla and M, Pascoal Salvadore Nunis v Arthur Harris, Little and Co, For postponement.

40-19—Merwanji K and Co, Framji Hormusji Sethna v Isaac Maine, Craigie & and C.

506-18—Daph F and D, Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v Abdul Hussein Tarachand and Co a firm and anr, Bhai K and G.

489-18.—Sham M & I. Popatlal Mulchand & anr v. Laxmbai widow, M B Chothia.

758.—Bhimji & Co., Messrs Padamsey Goculdas a firm v. Messrs. Ghatoolal Amrutlal & Co. a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

994-17.—Shroff & Din, Mirza Mahomed Sharsi v. Messrs Dhansey Manji & Co. a firm Mer H & D.

149-02—Madh K and Ch, Bai Harakh and anr v Tribhowandas Pragji and anr, Amin and D, Madh K and Ch.

482-18—Purananand and Club, Sonibai v Tribhowandas Pragji and anr, Amin & D, Madh K and Ch.

CONVENIENCE OF BOND-HOLDERS.

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JAYANTILAL D. YAJNIK.

Bombay, July 1.

DEATH OF HON. DR. WARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 1.

The death took place at Naini Tal yesterday of the Hon. Dr. A. W. Ward, professor of Physics, Canning College Lucknow, since 1889. Dr. Ward represented the Allahabad University on the United Provinces Legislative Council. The University conferred the degree of the Doctor of Science *honoris causa* on him at the last convocation. The death was due to interval hemborage. Professor Ward was born in 1858.

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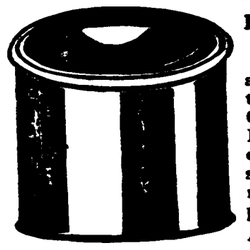

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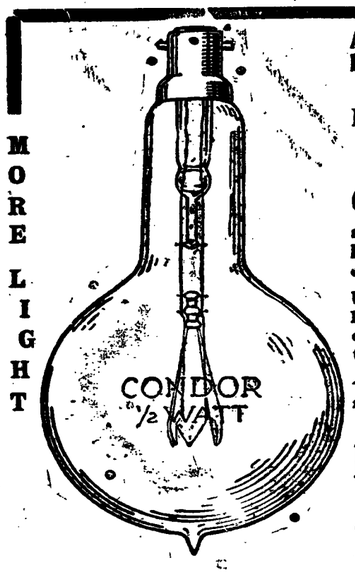

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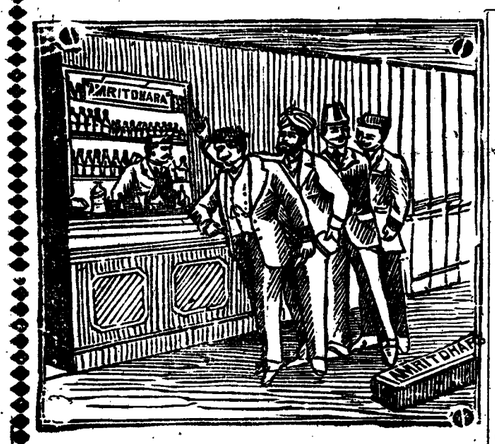

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Diarrhoea
Dyspepsia
Earache
Eczema
Flatulence
Fevers
Gout
Gonorrhœa
Hydrocele
Heartburns
Indigestion
Insomnia
Joint troubles
Jaundice
Kidney diseases
Lumbago
Liver troubles
Malaria
Mumps
Nausea
Neurasthenia
Otorrhœa
Otalgia
Pneumonia
Pulmonary troubles
Quartan
Quinsy
Rheumatism
Ringworm
Sciatica
Scarlet fever
Tuberculosis
Toothache
Urinary diseases
Ulcers
Vomitting
Venereal diseases
Wounds
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Yaws
Yava-skin
Zymotic diseases

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 1st July 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.519	Inch.
Temperature of Air	78.1	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.2	"
Dew Point	75.5	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.918	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	81.4	"
Minimum do.	75.5	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W,WNW,W.	
Movement of Wind	210	Miles
Fall of Rain	5.6	Inch.
Total fall during month	5.68	"
Do. do. year	29.14	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd.	0 60	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time. h. m	Depth on Sill. ft in	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m	Depth on Sill ft in
	July			July		
Wed.	2	m 2 9	26 9	2	m 7 57	16 10
		2 35a	23 5		8 57a	17 7
Thur.	3	m 2 56	26 1	3	m 8 37	18 1
		3 12a	27 6		9 40a	18 0
Fri.	4	m 3 45	25 4	4	m 9 18	19 3
		4 28a	26 6		10 25a	18 4
Sat.	5	m 4 40	24 8	5	m 10 2	20 4
		4 26a	25 7		11 14a	18 7
Sun.	6	m 5 44	24 3	6	m 11 0	21 2
		9a	24 11			
Mon.	7	m 7 0	24 2	7	m 0 10	18 8
		3a	24 5		0 25a	21 8
Tues.	8	m 8 27	24 7	8	m 1 9	18 6
		9a	24 2		1 47a	21 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July 2 (Wednesday)	Sunrise 6h.	5m.	Sunset 7h.	20m.
" 3 (Thursday)	" 6h.	6m.	" 7h.	20m.
" 4 (Friday)	" 6h.	6m.	" 7h.	20m.
" 5 (Saturday)	" 6h.	6m.	" 7h.	20m.
" 6 (Sunday)	" 6h.	7m.	" 7h.	20m.
" 7 (Monday)	" 6h.	7m.	" 7h.	20m.
" 8 (Tuesday)	" 6h.	7m.	" 7h.	20m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	5d.	8h.	47·2m. a.m.
Full Moon	13d.	11h.	32·2m. a.m.
Last quarter	20d.	4h.	33·0m p.m.
New Moon	27d.	10h.	51·4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd July 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 1.05 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the east Punjab, and are clear elsewhere. Humidity has risen to the normal. Day temperature is lower, but is still in moderate or considerable excess; night temperature has decreased generally and is below normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has occurred locally; Mainpuri reports 0.20 in. and Cawnpore 1.09 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidty has risen to the normal. Temperature has fallen briskly; the minimum is normal, but the maximum is in slight or moderate excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana, Jaipur reports 0.18 in. and Kotah 0.56 in. Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and south-west Rajputana. Day temperature has decreased, but is still generally above normal in Rajputana; night temperature is in defect at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Central India West and local rain in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Neemuch reports 0.34 in., Indore 1.10 in., Ahmedabad 0.10 in. and Veraval 0.76 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight excess in Central India West. Day temperature is slightly above the average in the north of the division; night temperature is in excess at Deesa, but is in defect in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain. Saugar reports 0.23 in., Hoshangabad 0.95 in., Khandwa 0.85 in., Akola 0.49 in., Amraoti 0.54 in., Nagpur 3.60 in., Chanda 0.29 in., and Raipur 1.66 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature continues in moderate defect in the south-west of the division and in slight excess in the north-west.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general and in the north Konkan it has again been heavy; Bombay has had 4.22 in., Ratnagiri 4.05 in., Mormugao and Karwar 1.40 in. Skies are generally overcast. Day temperature is slightly below normal throughout; night temperature is below the average in the Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred; the chief amounts are Malegaon 0.58in., Poona 0.28in., Belgaum 0.57in., Aurangabad 0.34in., Nizamabad 0.87in. and Hyderabad 0.66in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature has decreased further; it is in moderate defect in the north Bombay Deccan and in considerable defect over the rest of the division.

General Remarks.—A strong monsoon is blowing on the west coast and has caused heavy rain in the north Konkan and wide-spread rain in the north of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. The Bay monsoon has carried rainfall into the United Provinces and the east Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Central India West and east Rajputana and local in the east Punjab and the United Provinces. A few showers have occurred in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Mysore. Day temperature has fallen, but is still much above the average in north-west India and the greater part of the United Provinces. The storm from the Bay has begun to affect the weather in the Central Provinces. A low pressure area has formed in the angle of the Arabian Sea between the Konkan and the Kathiawar coasts, and is causing equally weather and rough seas on the Konkan coast.

An increase of rainfall appears probable in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the United Provinces and the north of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 1st July, 1919:—

The storm at the head of the Bay has developed and is now near Puri. It may cross the coast to-day. The Arabian Sea current has given widespread rain in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, Central India, the Central Provinces, the west coast of the Peninsula, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in Assam, Kashmir and the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Gujarat, Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Moulmein, Diamond Island three inches; Tavoy, Rangoon, Kyaukpyu, Myitkyina one and a half; Maymyo one; Bhamo, Cherrapunji two; Sambalpur, Bahraich three-quarters; Gorakhpur three; Pendra one; Gulbarga, Mercara two; Vizagapatam one; Calingapatam three; Gopalpur four.

Very high temperatures continue to be reported from north-west India and the United Provinces, the highest being one hundred and twenty-two degrees at Jacobabad, one hundred and seventeen at Peshawar, one hundred and fifteen at Dera Ismail Khan and Ambala, and one hundred and fourteen at Agra, Hissar, Ludhiana, Lahore and Sialkot.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of July, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (1st)	94.4	84.1	61	0	0	0
Jask	98.6	86.8	72	0	0	—0.97
Muskat	102.1	91.5	25	0	0	—0.14
Do. (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.1	—	60	0	0	—0.74
Rawalpindi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lahore	109.1	81.1	42	0	0	—0.97
Sibsar	110.0	76.1	66	0.12	0	—1.84
Ambala	103.7	73.0	66	1.05	1.05	—3.50
Delhi	111.8	80.9	67	—	0	—3.60
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.5	83.0	68	—	0.74	—2.12
Mainpuri	94.8	79.4	76	0.20	0.39	—3.00
Jhansi	103.4	82.8	73	—	1.31	—3.91
Cawnpore	101.4	80.1	82	1.09	1.29	—3.19
Allahabad	100.3	81.7	87	0.09	1.46	—3.81
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	113.1	88.0	50	—	0	—0.28
Karachi	88.0	81.9	80	—	0	—1.01
Ajmer	100.2	84.7	56	—	0.34	—2.35
Jaipur	105.7	78.5	66	0.18	1.18	—1.45
Kotah	105.8	79.6	73	0 56	2.36	—0.65
Mount Abu	82.5	67.8	82	—	1.56	—5.11
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Deesa	96.0	81.3	70	—	0.20	—1.85
Dwarka	87.2	83.4	84	—	0.04	—2.81
Veraval	84.1	76.8	92	0.76	1.46	—3.14
Rajkot	96.0	75.5	88	0 09	1.85	—3.05
Bhavnagar Para	97	77.5	88	0.05	2.57	—2.50
Surat	89.8	77.1	87	—	7.72	—1.98
Ahmedabad	99.6	75.1	84	0.10	2.87	—2.40
Deesa	102.0	85.2	62	—	1.64	—0.94
Neemuch	95.2	74.8	85	0.34	1.83	—2.79
Indore	88.5	71.4	90	1.10	13.82	+7.66
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.7	77.5	82	—	6.51	—2.08
Saugor	92.8	73.6	90	0.23	3.45	—3.99
Hoshangabad	91.1	75.2	93	0.95	12.88	+4.49
Khandwa	96.9	73.1	93	0.85	8.93	+3.22
Akola	99.8	73.5	86	0.49	10 72	+5.06
Amraoti	92.8	72.9	94	0.54	7.98	+0.99
Nagpur	86.6	73.4	95	3.60	19.62	+10.04
Chanda	82.3	74.0	92	0.29	16.13	+8.45
Raipur	88.7	75.4	97	1.66	27.31	+18.35
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.4	75.4	91	4.22	29.63	+91.4
Ratnagiri	80.7	68.7	90	4.05	36.99	+5.13
Marmugao	86.9	—	90	1.02	32.21	—0.69
Karwar	80.5	74.1	83	1.40	39.59	—9.72
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.2	72.5	92	0.58	6.55	+1.63
Ahmednagar	78	70.8	95	0.13	7.08	+1.76
Poona	79.0	70.8	84	0.28	3.64	—1.71
Sholapur	78.5	69.7	82	0.16	11.02	+5.94
Bijapur	75.8	69.2	86	0.13	4.61	+1.28
Belgaum	71.1	65.4	92	0.57	19.84	+0.81
Aurangabad	77.6	71.0	90	0.34	4.01	—2.11
Nizamabad (Indur)	78.1	69.2	86	0.87	7.96	+1.90
Hyderabad	76.1	68.8	81	0.66	11.06	+6.09
Moo						
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.9	75.4	87	0.39	21.24	—18.17
Calicut	84.0	77.5	95	0.27	24.69	—11.44
Cochin	82.6	73.0	83	1.10	24 53	—5.89
Colombo	85.2	77.8	85	0.01	3.60	—4.58
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.1	76.2	69	0.03	4.03	—0.76
Bellary	84.8	74.6	54	—	1.67	—0.43
Cuddapah	91.6	76.1	72	0.04	3.61	—0.45
Madras	93.3	80.5	58	0.01	2.50	+0.46
Bangalore	77.3	65.6	89	0.26	2.34	+0.15
Coimbatore	82.4	72.2	67	0.04	1.47	—0.43
Trichinopoly	91	80.9	51	—	1.13	—0.44
Negapatam	86.7	80.9	66	—	2.13	+1.74

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 2nd July, 1919, was 29.659 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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